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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cold and sunny. Temp. 4-7 (39-45). Tomorrow —2 (37-28). Yesterday's temp. 2-7 (35-45). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 4—1 (39-30). Amsterdam dry and sunny. Yesterday's temp. 2-6 (36-43). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 17-12 (63-54). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 7 (46-46). Yesterday's temp. 19-7 (66-45). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ... 8 S. | Lebanon ... 3L.P.
Belgium ... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ... 2.2o D.Kr. | Morocco ... 1.5o Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax ... 11 P. | Netherlands ... 1 Fior.
Finland ... 1.4o F.M. | Nigeria ... 3 S
France ... 1.5o Fr. | Norway ... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ... 1 D.M. | Portugal ... 17 Esc.
Great Britain ... 10 P. | Spain ... 15 Ptas.
Greece ... 12 Drs. | Sweden ... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ... 1.5o S.Fr.
Iran ... 25 Rials | Turkey ... T.25
Italy ... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Israel ... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ... 6 D.

No. 28,263 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1973 Established 1887

Arab Talks Are Begun in Algeria

'Oil Weapon' Impact Hailed

By Eric Pace

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Spokesmen of Arab governments gathered here for the Arab summit conference which opened today spoke exultantly of the Arab "oil weapon's" impact on the outside world, but added notes of caution about its use.

Algeria's President Houari Boumediennе proudly told the assemblage of Arab chiefs of state that institutions in the outflow of Arab oil had made "Europeans and Americans experience hardships in certain areas of their life," but the secretary-general of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, spoke more circumspectly of using oil "in a judicious manner" to bring pressure in the Arabs' confrontation with Israel.

Mr. Riad's listeners included nine Arab presidents, four sheikhs and emirs, and one sultan, by unofficial count, in addition to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Yassir Arafat, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization.

They were gathered in the velvet-hung great hall of the Palais des Nations conference center in this farm village, 15 miles west of Algiers.

The meeting opened after reported behind-the-scenes wrangling over who should speak for the Palestinians, well-placed Arab informants reported, but Mr. Riad and Mr. Boumediennе, addressing the initial public session of the conference, made the customary Arab appeals for restoration of the Palestinians' rights.

Their stress on the oil weapon was a note not sounded in past top-level conferences, and they spoke in general terms without specifying further reductions in Arab oil exports.

Saudi Line Is Hard

King Faisal made no speech, but by some accounts his aides have taken a hard line in preparatory talks here that touched on the oil weapon, advocating export cuts beyond those already agreed upon by the Arab oil-producing states. But Kuwaiti officials have been less militant, by some accounts, and President Habib Bourguiba, when he arrived in Algeria to attend the conference, observed that the oil weapon was a two-edged sword that could provoke hostility.

El Moujahid, a government-owned Algiers newspaper, cautioned in an editorial this morning that "it is necessary to study carefully the use of the oil weapon in a prudent and discerning manner; in particular a full distinction between friends and enemies is essential."

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat made no public comment, but one of his spokesmen, Tashin Basheer, said in an interview that between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations there existed "agreement that our [oil] policy be elastic enough for our needs—we will use it to respond positively to those who help to implement the United Nations resolution" concerning the Middle East, notably the one that calls for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands it now occupies.

Asked whether Arab nations could indeed cut the outflow further, Mr. Basheer said without elaborating: "We could rule out any precipitate actions; we want sustained effort to tell the world in every possible way that we are not going to allow the Palestinian [refugees] to have a cold winter in their tents while the world and the Israelis bask in warmth."

Asked whether conversely the Arabs might ease their total boycott on oil exports to the United States, he said: "If the United States helps to implement the United Nations resolutions, then we'll be forthcoming. We can ease anything as soon as there is real progress."

Mr. Basheer did not elaborate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

ARAB LEADERS—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) exchanges greetings with Syrian President Hafez Assad at the Arab summit conference near Algiers yesterday morning.

On Israel, Egypt Troop Disengagement

'Good' Truce Session Reported

KILOMETER 101 CAIRO-SUEZ ROAD, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Egyptian and Israeli negotiators today resumed talks on disengaging their armies and held a "good" round of negotiations, UN officials said.

"It was a good meeting," said Maj. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, the commander of the UN Emergency Forces, after the 90-minute meeting at this desert checkpoint near Suez city.

He would not comment further. Neither would Egypt's Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy as he left by car for Cairo after shaking hands with the chief Israeli negotiator, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, at the end of today's talks.

The two sides agreed to meet again on Wednesday at 11:00 a.m.

As the talks got under way, UN spokesman Rudolf Stadjuhar said that in addition to troop withdrawals Gen. Yariv and Gen. Gamasy planned to discuss the movement of supplies to Suez city and Cairo's Third Army, both of which are encircled by Israeli troops, and arrangements for a battlefield search for missing soldiers.

Although Gen. Siilasvuo termed the meeting today as "good," there was no indication whether the two sides had broken the deadlock.

Troop-Withdrawal Issue

The troop-withdrawal issue centers on the second point of the cease-fire consolidation agreement Gen. Yariv and Gen. Gamasy signed on Nov. 11.

It calls on them to negotiate a withdrawal to the positions held when the first truce went into effect on Oct. 22, but within the framework of general disengagement and separation of forces on the Suez front.

The other five points of the agreement, drafted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, have been implemented.

Israeli press reports said the talks were deadlocked by Cairo's insistence that it retain a heavily armed presence on the east bank of the Suez Canal, instead of the lightly armed policing force suggested by Israel.

The Israeli newspaper Haaretz said it had learned that the Egyptian demands included keeping a force of 400 tanks on the east bank and a unilateral Israeli withdrawal in two stages back to the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes in the Sinai.

The newspaper Davar, which usually reflects the views of the Israeli government, said that the troop-withdrawal issue probably would have to be settled at the peace conference, which reportedly is projected to open on Dec. 18 at Geneva. Israel announced yesterday that it was willing in principle to accept a proposal by Mr. Kissinger to attend the conference. It said the cabinet would give the United States its final reply after it had received a formal invitation. Israeli officials have said in private, however, that substantive issues could not be dealt with until after the national elections on Dec. 31.

The conference reportedly will include Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as an observer.

The Israeli military command said a soldier was killed yesterday in an exchange of artillery and small-arms fire along the truce line near Ismailia.

Jordan Also Agrees

AMMAN, Nov. 26 (AP).—Jordan will agree to attend a Middle East peace conference on the lines laid out in Egyptian and Israeli statements, informed sources said here today. Officials could not confirm that Jordan had received a formal invitation.

After Malta Landing

Hijackers Reportedly Agree To Free Plane's Passengers

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Arab hijackers today directed a Dutch jumbo jet to this Mediterranean island demanding that the Netherlands amend its pro-Israel policies, then agreed to release their 247 hostage passengers in exchange for two Arab diplomats, airport sources said.

Officials said airport personnel began refueling the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Boeing-747 shortly after the arrival of Egyptian chargé d'affaires Mustafa Kamal, whom the hijackers requested as a hostage in exchange for the passengers.

Airport sources said two Egyptian diplomats—the other as yet unidentified — had tentatively agreed to the swap.

They said Mr. Kamal had taken charge of negotiations with the hijackers — believed to number three—inside the KLM plane on the cordoned-off runway of Malta's Luqa Airport.

A plane carrying an airline official, Sergio Orlandi, also arrived from Palermo, Sicily, to take part in the negotiations, the sources said.

The hijackers, identifying themselves as members of the "Liberation of Palestine" guerrilla group, took command of the tourist-packed jumbo jet one hour after take-off from Beirut last evening and forced it to fly first to Damascus.

After 90 minutes spent negotiating with Syrian officials, the plane flew to Nicosia, Cyprus, where the hijackers demanded the release of seven Palestinian guerrillas jailed there for staging a hand-grenade attack on the Israeli ambassador's residence earlier this year. After apparently fruitless negotiations there, it took off for Tripoli, Libya, landing there early this morning.

A KLM spokesman in Amsterdam said Libyan officials blocked the airport's runway with fire engines and refused to let the plane depart after hours of fruitless negotiations.

When the Arabs threatened to blow up the plane unless it was allowed to depart, the pilot, "started the engines and to everybody's astonishment turned the jumbo to a second runway far

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Prices of Stocks Plummet In New York and Europe

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slumped today amid mounting concern among investors that fuel supply shortages will have a serious impact on the economy. Similar worries affected stock exchanges in Europe, where all major markets registered declines.

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average, a widely followed indicator of the market, fell by 29.05 points, closing at 824.95 At one point it had been off more than 37. This decline brought the Dow's fall in the last month to more than 160 points.

The number of stocks in decline was 1,518, compared with only 149 stocks that gained in price. Turnover, meanwhile, was a heavy 19.83 million shares. Details Page 9.

Court Gets Subpoenaed Data

Miss Woods Admits Erasing Part of a Tape by Accident

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, testified today that she accidentally erased a portion of one of the Watergate-related tapes on Oct. 1, but that the President, when she told him about it, said: "That's no problem. That's not one of the subpoenaed tapes."

On Wednesday, the White House told District Judge John J. Sirica that an 18-minute segment of a subpoenaed tape containing a June 20, 1972, conversation between Mr. Nixon and the former White House chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, was inaudible. Today, the White House explained that, at the time the incident occurred, it was not thought that the Haldeman conversation was among those subpoenaed by former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Miss Woods said: "I pushed the red record button down—whether I stepped on the foot pedal or pushed the start button down I don't remember."

She told the court that she immediately told the President about the accident.

Later, a member of the prosecutor's staff said that the erased portion of the tapes covered all discussion of the Watergate affair during the Haldeman conversation.

During the recess for lunch, the White House turned over subpoenaed Watergate tapes and related documents to Judge Sirica. The judge had asked for custody of the tapes after being told of the inaudible 18-minute segment.

Along with the tapes, which arrived in a large gray metal box, the White House filed a 22-page analysis and index for the subpoenaed material, including a statement that for two of the tapes and portions of a third, "the conversation is subject to a claim of executive privilege in order to protect the confidentiality of advice given to the President," and, therefore, should be withheld from the grand jury.

Two of the tapes for which privilege is being claimed contain June 20, 1972, conversations between Mr. Nixon and his former chief aides, Mr. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, and a June 30 conversation involving the President, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. The June 20 tape contains the 18-minute inaudible segment.

During previous testimony on Nov. 8, Miss Woods had insisted that she could not have erased any of the tapes, saying that she used every possible precaution and never touched the "record" side of the machine.

Under questioning by Judge Sirica, she said that she had not mentioned the erasure because she thought it happened on a tape that was not subpoenaed.

As questioning began this morning, she was reminded of her constitutional rights to remain silent and to consult an attorney. Only one other witness, Mr. Haldeman, received a similar reminder during the hearings on the tapes, which began on Oct. 25 following the disclosure by the White House that two of the nine subpoenaed Watergate-related conversations did not exist on tape. That disclosure was followed by testimony that some of the tapes were of very poor quality and finally by the fact that a segment of another subpoenaed tape was inaudible.

During the morning session of the hearings, Miss Woods testified that she had not listened to the part of the tape that had been erased.

She said that when she began to transcribe the June 20 tape at Camp David, Md., on Sept. 29, she got a telephone call from the White House chief of staff, retired Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., telling her not to type the Haldeman portion of the tape.

"I took the message from Gen. Haig," she said, "and I thought, thank heavens, I don't have to type the rest of it."

Miss Woods told the court that she transcribed that part of a tape containing a conversation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

First Overt Attack by White House

Jaworski Unit Cited in News Leaks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—The White House aimed pointed criticism today at the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, accusing it of what it called two recent news leaks.

This marked the first overt criticism by the White House of Mr. Jaworski's organization since he became its head after President Nixon named him to replace special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who was fired Oct. 20.

Most of the staff members of Mr. Cox's office have stayed on to work under Mr. Jaworski, a highly regarded Texas Democrat, in the broad investigation into Watergate and other political scandals. Mr. Jaworski has promised to press forward with his undertaking.

In the weeks leading up to his ouster, Mr. Cox was the target of strong—although often privately stated—White House criticism for widening the scope of the investigations beyond the Watergate break-in itself. His discharge—and the consequent resignations of Attorney General Elliot P. Richardson and his deputy, William D. Ruckelshaus—precipitated an unprecedented crisis for President Nixon, with calls for impeachment or resignation pouring into Washington.

Leon Jaworski

Today, President Nixon undertook the latest moves of his proclaimed effort to counteract his Watergate credibility crisis. This morning, he told a convention of the Seafarers International Union here that despite Watergate's "troubled seas," he would "stay at the helm" and finish his tour of duty as President.

Full Disclosure

And late today, he met with a group of senators, including some Democrats, to discuss Watergate. Two weeks ago, he began a series of meetings with nearly 400 Republican legislators, a few Democrats, and, last week, with Republican governors, to promise "full disclosure" of the White House role in Watergate.

The White House criticism of Mr. Jaworski's office, voiced by deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren, focused on two published items. One was a report in the current Time magazine that the prosecutor's office is probing a contribution of $100,000 to the Nixon re-election campaign last year by the Seafarers union,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Generals Fired to Bar Countercoup

Greek Junta Acts to Weaken Rivals

ATHENS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The new Greek military regime today fired almost half of the army's top generals, apparently to prevent countermoves against the coup that installed the regime yesterday.

The dismissal of six lieutenant generals was announced in a decree by President Phaidon Gizikis after tanks and heavily armed troops were ordered back to their barracks from central Athens and Salonica at dawn.

Life in the two cities returned to normal today. A curfew was lifted and people went back to work.

The new government, apparently confident of its grip on the country, held its first cabinet meeting to shape its future policy.

It is expected that the premier, Adamandios Androutsopoulos, will shortly announce details of the government's promise "to restore peace and unity to the Greek people."

Papadopoulos Guarded

But before announcing any plans, the leaders of the coup were clearly determined to prevent any moves for a countercoup by supporters of deposed President George Papadopoulos, who has remained under armed guard at his villa since yesterday.

AP.

Gen. Phaidon Gizikis in Athens yesterday.

Although the military chiefs appointed Gen. Gizikis president, informed sources here said that the real power is in the hands of Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, commander of the tough and highly influential military police.

Gen. Ioannidis, regarded as an austere advocate of law and order, has avoided publicity, but he showed his powerful position yesterday at a private meeting with Greek publishers.

He warned them that, although army censorship had been lifted, they should be extremely careful not to contravene the press provisions of the martial law which remains in effect.

This means that newspapers cannot publish anything "likely to cause fear and anxiety among the population or undermine their confidence in the security of the state."

Gen. Ioannidis and other generals have made it clear that elections are out of the question until they are satisfied that there will be no disturbances and a workable party system can be established. Parliamentary rule was abolished in the 1967 "colonels' coup" masterminded by Mr. Papadopoulos.

To achieve this, the government will have to draw up a new constitution—a process likely to take considerable time.

The new leadership has described as unworkable the present constitution, which was drafted by Mr. Papadopoulos in 1968 and amended in a national referendum in July.

It gives the president the right to virtual one-man rule, with total control of the vital sectors of foreign policy, public order and defense.

It is thought that, with such a constitution in effect, the armed forces would be unable to persuade any leading civilian politicians to cooperate with them.

Mr. Papadopoulos's strong-man rule, which alienated the army and set off serious student riots here 10 days ago, precipitated the coup yesterday.

Conciliatory Move

The new government today took its first step toward conciliating civilian politicians by freeing two veteran party leaders—Panayotis Kanellopoulos and George Mavros.

The two had been placed under house arrest last week because they called for a "government of national unity" and the restoration of democracy.

Premier Androutsopoulos was expected to address the Greek people later tonight or tomorrow on policy decisions reached at today's cabinet session.

Observers believed that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The Stress of Everyday Activity and the Risk of Sudden Death

By Lawrence K. Altman

'A Major Trigger for Many Serious Heart Rhythms Is the Brain . . .'

BOSTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Psychologists and cardiologists working with dogs at the Harvard School of Public Health have linked Pavlovian methods and American technology to unlock the secret of why so many people die unexpectedly.

Since ancient times, doctors have shared the folklore notion that sudden death can be provoked by psychological factors. But only now, as a result of research extending over the last decade, have doctors developed a suitable model technique to analyze how stresses may provoke sudden death.

Results so far show that psychological stresses can exert a profound effect on a heart that is electrically unstable due to damage resulting from a disease acquired during life, or to a defect present from birth in the nerve cells that conduct impulses to make the heart beat regularly.

The technique developed here is considered an important advance in medicine's stepped-up efforts toward reducing the toll from sudden death. Unexpected sudden death strikes people in the prime of life with such frequency as to make it a major public health problem throughout the world.

To underscore the point, Dr. Bernard Lown, who heads the Harvard research team, said that he had just returned from Moscow, where on behalf of the U.S. government he had reached preliminary agreement with the Russians to coordinate studies on sudden death in both countries.

Sudden deaths claim more than 400,000 American lives each year, mostly from heart attacks due to underlying arteriosclerotic heart disease.

However, in recent years as some American and European communities have started mobile coronary care units and trained firemen, police and others to resuscitate people on the streets, doctors have learned that sudden death often occurs in the absence of the customary heart attack. Instead, such deaths apparently result from a temporary instability and are poorly understood.

Yet when such electrically unstable hearts are resuscitated immediately, the victims can survive for many years. These dramatic recoveries have emphasized that "death" is due to an electrical accident and have encouraged cardiologists to find better ways to identify and treat patients at high risk of sudden death.

Dr. Lown, a research cardiologist who pioneered the treatments that have become part of standard coronary-care unit practice, also has pioneered against sudden death. Now, as his research interest extends to psychology and the physiology of the nervous system, his team's reports in Science, other medical journals and at professional meetings have stimulated "a flood of requests" for more information from scientists of widely diverse disciplines.

Their interest centers on the technique that lets Dr. Lown and his colleagues, Dr. Richard Verrier and Dr. Ramon Corbalon, study the brain's influence on the heart with a precision heretofore unavailable. By stressing the dog predictably by Pavlovian and other conditioning techniques and then using electronic apparatus to alter the heart's rhythm, the researchers can accurately record the cardiovascular responses.

Equipment such as defibrillators, pacemakers and monitors, which led to the development of coronary care units in the mid-1960s, taught doctors the critical importance of the stability of the heart's electrical system.

Using such products of biomedical engineering in coronary care units and in the experiments on dogs, the doctors have learned that a burst of just three or four irregular beats could precipitate an instantly fatal rhythm called ventricular fibrillation.

Ordinarily, a large electrical current is required to trigger ventricular fibrillation in a normal heart. But from their dog studies—in which they insert a device that electronically pulses the dog—the Harvard researchers learned that when they triggered three sequential pulses electronically, it led to a marked reduction in the current needed to produce ventricular fibrillation. Such electrical instability was found in dogs after heart attacks.

"It is becoming clearer that a major trigger for many serious and abnormal heart rhythms is not the heart but the brain and central nervous system," Dr. Lown said.

The Harvard researchers among others have found that stimulation of the mid-brain can provoke serious abnormal heart rhythms in an otherwise normal heart.

In humans, the stress of everyday activity affects patients with or without heart disease. In a recent study, Dr. Lown's team monitored patients over a 24-hour period and discovered that sleep was better than even the most potent cardiac drugs in controlling dangerous heartbeats in some patients.

Coupled with the results from these and other experiments, Dr. Lown said his group has developed exercise and other tests to identify and then treat with drugs those humans whose electrically unstable hearts make them most susceptible to the risks of sudden death.

Qadhafi Deserts Aides in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi returned home today, deliberately leaving behind three senior aides who arrived late at the airport.

Col. Qadhafi, who spent 20 hours here in talks with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff after visiting France, left for Tripoli aboard a Libyan Airlines Boeing-727.

Three Libyan officials, including the protocol chief, had arrived late, airport sources said.

They said Col. Qadhafi refused to let them embark and ordered the pilot to proceed. The three men stayed in the airport's VIP lounge, waiting for the next scheduled flight to Tripoli.

In Paris for Pompidou Talks

Brandt Urges Unity in EEC To Deal With Energy Crisis

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany told President Georges Pompidou of France tonight that Western European countries must stick together and help each other face the oil crisis.

It was a clear reference to the Netherlands, which has been totally cut off by the Arab embargo. Germany, Belgium and Britain, which normally receive a substantial part of their petroleum products through the Dutch port of Rotterdam, have been directly affected.

France has taken the public position that its pro-Arab foreign policy can protect it from shortages. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer promised the nation on television last night that Frenchmen will be able to drive their cars during the Christmas holidays.

Weakened Community

Mr. Brandt warned that the European community as a whole, and each of its states, would be weakened if they allow one of their members to be penalized by the Arab states.

He spoke at a dinner given in his honor by Mr. Pompidou. The same theme came up in private conversations during the day between the two leaders and between various cabinet ministers of the two nations.

The German chancellor arrived today on a two-day visit to Paris, the third Franco-German summit this year. It is part of the regular series provided by the 10-year-old Franco-German Treaty. It was given special importance, however, as a preparation for the nine-nation European summit meeting in Copenhagen next month.

"Not all the member states of the community are currently affected [by the Arab oil embargo] in the same manner," Mr. Brandt said in his speech. "But let us not delude ourselves. In fact, we are all equally affected and none of us has the right to leave another alone with its troubles.

"If we accepted the weakening of one country, we would really be weakening the community itself and eventually each of its members. If we cannot hold together on this issue, we will accomplish nothing lasting in other fields."

Face of Solidarity

Both in his speech and through his spokesmen reporting on the summit talks, Mr. Brandt repeatedly stressed the need for quickening the pace of European solidarity in all fields, political, economic, financial and military.

He made a point, however, of mentioning "the dialogue with the United States," which he said was the only way to "make the partnership in the Atlantic alliance enduring."

France has not challenged the value of the alliance but has objected to the word "partnership" as a description of the European-American relation and has proposed that the Europeans work out armaments problems in the Western European Union, a group outside of NATO, and, therefore, without U.S. participation.

Both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou stressed that Franco-German solidarity was the keystone of European unity.

Envoys Demand Action

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Two Arab oil ministers who conferred for 90 minutes tonight with French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said afterward that they expected West European countries to come out more strongly in favor of the Arab cause in order to secure an easing of the oil embargo.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Algerian Industry Minister Belaid Abdessalem saw Mr. Jobert at the start of a Western European tour to explain the Arab oil squeeze and general Arab policy in the confrontation with Israel.

Asked by reporters what the West European countries could do to ease the embargo, Mr. Yamani said: "Of course, we expect something more than just another declaration."

Diplomats here interpreted this as meaning that the Arab oil-producing countries wanted action from the West Europeans in order to pressure Israel into withdrawing from occupied territory.

Big-Power Fight Seen Benefitting W. Europe Unity

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—China announced today that "intensified superpower rivalry" between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East is hastening West European unity.

China's official news agency said that the two superpowers' contention during the October Mideast war has aroused strong resentment among the West European countries, which were excluded by the United States and the Soviet Union in their Mideast rivalry.

The agency said that the resentment has brought "louder calls than ever for strengthening the political unity of the European community and accelerating the West European defense build-up so as to have a bigger say hereafter while dealing with the power politics of the superpowers."

Amnesty in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Tito has signed a decree on amnesty under which 91 convicts will be released and 426 will have their sentences shortened, it was announced here today.

United Press International

WEST GERMANY—Shades of a different era and even a different continent could be seen in Dusseldorf Sunday, when some motorists took to their horses instead of their cars as the Sunday driving ban imposed by the government went into effect.

Greek Junta Acts to Weaken Rivals

(Continued from Page 1)

present cabinet, composed of political lightweights, was likely to be replaced soon by more representative political figures enjoying fuller public support.

This view was supported by the fact that the president has not filled several key cabinet posts—the portfolios of internal affairs, education and economic coordination and planning.

Athens newspapers, working without army censorship for the first time since the students' revolt, welcomed today the removal of Mr. Papadopoulos. The rightist daily Vradyni, which has long opposed military rule, portrayed the former strong man as a Tarzan who had got lost with his pet ape.

U.S. Disavows Any Role

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The United States today disclaimed involvement in the coup that toppled the regime of Mr. Papadopoulos and indicated that it would have normal relations with the new regime.

State Department spokesman George Vest said that the question of recognition would not arise under a new American policy of continuing relations with other countries regardless of changes in government.

"We have every intention to continue day-to-day working relations with this government," Mr. Vest reported.

He categorically denied an allegation by Greek leftists that Mr. Androutsopoulos, the new premier, had worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Androutsopoulos was a lawyer in Chicago for 12 years.

Arab Summit Meeting Opens In Algiers, Hails 'Oil Weapon'

(Continued from Page 1)

in the interview, but his remarks dovetailed with private statements by delegates to the preparatory, ministerial-level talks held here that the Arabs wanted to use the oil weapon—that is to manipulate the oil outflow—to influence the course of the forthcoming Geneva peace talks. They said the Arabs were determined to avoid having the talks bog down and suffer long delays.

But the notes of relative prudence struck today reflect several considerations, Arab informants said. One was the prospect of damaging the economies of friendly nations. Another was the possibility of reprisals by Western countries.

On the militant side of the ledger, the conference is expected to lead to a boycott of Arab oil exports to the governments of Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa, whose white rule in Africa the Arabs deplore. And President Boumedienne, who is the conference chairman, said that the "hardships" caused by the Arab oil action would make Europeans and Americans "ask themselves questions about the real causes of this ordeal." And he added, bitterly, "They have cared little about the sufferings inflicted on the people of Palestine by trampling upon their freedom and dignity."

Yet not all the main leaders of the Arab world are here for the summit, as has been expected for days. King Hussein of Jordan, who has been feuding with Mr. Arafat for years, stayed away to forestall a confrontation and was represented by a cabinet minister.

King Hassan II of Morocco is not expected until tomorrow because he has chosen to travel to Algeria by boat, apparently as a security precaution.

In addition, Iraq and Libya are boycotting the talks.

10% Cut in Station Deliveries

Britain to Issue Gas Coupons In Case Rationing Is Necessary

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The British government will begin issuing coupons for rationing gasoline this week as a precautionary measure. However, unless the present situation deteriorates, the House of Commons was told today, there will be no rationing.

Peter Walker, secretary for trade and industry, making the announcement, said: "If peace comes to the Middle East and the attitude of the supplying nations is such that during December and January our deliveries improve upon what is currently anticipated, not only would there be no need for rationing but one could lift the reductions asked for at the present time."

The government has ordered fuel suppliers to cut deliveries to service stations by 10 percent and has called on motorists to give up Sunday pleasure motoring and drive at no more than 50 miles an hour to save gas. Yesterday, the first Sunday of the voluntary restriction, found traffic in most of the country one third lighter than on an average Sunday. Londoners seemed to pay less attention to the call for economy than others.

Mr. Walker was introducing legislation to control supplies of oil and electricity. The size of the gasoline ration was not announced. How many gallons each coupon issued at post offices will be worth will be decided only if rationing is begun.

The labor opposition generally approved of the precautionary measures but some members objected to the government's linking the oil shortage with a ban on overtime by coal miners in support of a demand for a pay increase. This has brought a decline in coal production although there are ample stocks if power stations have to switch from burning oil.

Azores Island Shaken

LISBON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A medium-strength earthquake jolted the island of Pico in the Portuguese Azores today, three days after a strong tremor wrecked most of the island's homes. No injuries were reported.

3 Killed in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed here Saturday when a band of leftist guerrillas on the hunt for weapons robbed a gun shop, witnesses said.

Plan Accepted By Hijackers

(Continued from Page 1)

too short for take-off and at the end managed to lift the plane," the spokesman said.

KLM officials in Amsterdam said the hijackers demanded that KLM airlines cease transporting arms to Israel, that the Dutch government change its "pro-Israel stance" drastically and that the Netherlands no longer render mediation or aid to the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

A Dutch government communiqué replied:

"The Dutch government pledges it will not allow the opening of offices or camps for Soviet Jews going to Israel. It also pledges to ban transportation of weapons or volunteers to Israel.

"The Dutch government realizes that the safety of its aircraft depends totally on what the commandos wish to do with it. The plane is at their absolute disposal at any time at any place.

"Since the government of the Netherlands has given this promise, it expects release of the passengers and crew."

Israel Says Japan Yields Neutrality To Arab Threats

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Israel said today that Japan had sacrificed its neutrality in the Middle East dispute and knuckled under to Arab economic pressure.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the government reacted "with deep concern" to a Japanese government announcement last week calling for immediate Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and "recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

"We had not anticipated Japan's coming to terms with threats," the Foreign Ministry said, "for that can only invite further pressures."

The Israeli statement added that "'the rights of the Palestinian people,' as interpreted by many Arab governments, means the elimination of Israel."

Five Finance Ministers End Talks; No Decisions Reached

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt said today that the secret weekend meeting of finance ministers from the world's five leading non-Communist industrial countries was valuable but resulted in no official decisions.

Mr. Schmidt said that the secrecy surrounding the two-day meeting at the Chateau d'Artigny in central France was aimed at "not embarrassing the other parties of the Group of Twenty [a group of the leading 20 non-Communist industrial countries] who were not present."

Mr. Schmidt, Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Japanese Deputy Finance Minister Joichi Inamura gathered Saturday for the meeting that ended this morning.

Reform of System

The participants said that the energy crisis and inflation were discussed, but Mr. Schmidt said that the overriding subject was reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Schmidt made the comments after meeting for an hour with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Finance Ministry this afternoon.

"The whole affair was viewed as of great value by those concerned," Mr. Schmidt said. "It was a very useful exchange of views and intentions."

Asked what decisions were made, he declined to answer, but when pressed, he said, "It is not an official group and no official decisions were made."

The West German minister said that such secrecy had been exercised before in meetings of the five but that he thought it might now prove better to "do the opposite," apparently because of the speculation and interest which the secret parley aroused.

Set Up in Nairobi

Both he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the meeting was set up this fall at the Nairobi meeting of finance ministers of the Group of Twenty.

Mr. Schmidt said that it was necessary for the countries whose economies and monetary affairs "matter the most" to get together from time to time.

"The meeting was convened for the purpose of exchanging more detailed information and viewing monetary reforms," Mr. Schmidt said.

His meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing this afternoon was part of the Franco-German consultations taking place in connection with Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit to Paris, he added.

In Rome, the Italian government today formally lodged a protest with France, Germany and Britain for having been left out of the finance ministers' meeting.

Kosygin Gives View in Economic Report

Russia Confident on Its Fuel Suppl

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin has reported that the Soviet Union is in an "incomparably more favorable" position for energy supplies than Western countries, but that the situation here is nevertheless "still tense."

"That is why it is necessary to do everything possible to economize in fuels and electrical energy and to find new fuel-energy resources," he said in making the Soviet leadership's first high-level public acknowledgement of energy difficulties.

"These are problems not only of today but of tomorrow, which should be taken care of every day, consistently and with consideration of prospects for economic growth," Mr. Kosygin said in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk last week.

The speech was reported only in the Minsk newspaper's Nov. 17 issue, which has just reached Moscow.

His address also gave the leadership's first broad review of the Soviet economy in 1973 and a projection of the 1974 economic plan that will return to the original concept of the current five-year plan—a concept envisioning a faster growth rate for the consumer sector than for heavy industry.

Historic First

Mr. Kosygin said that the bumper grain harvest this year had meant that for the first time in Soviet history the farm sector, the traditional problem child of the nation's economy, had turned in a larger rate of growth than the industrial sector.

"That is why the plan for 1974 foresees higher rates of growth of production of consumer goods than production of means of production [heavy industry]," he said. "The successes of agriculture enable us to foresee, next year, higher rates of development of light industry and the foodstuff industry than in the first three years of the current five-year period [1971-75]."

It was the consumer-sector budget that took the sharpest cuts last year after the disastrous 1972 harvest forced the Soviet leadership to scale down the 1973 plan and revise priorities in favor of heavy industry.

Despite Mr. Kosygin's hopeful tone, the figures he gave for the draft 1974 plan—which must still be approved formally by the Communist party's Central Committee in early December—indicated that the targets for next year will still be scaled down from the original levels projected in 1971 when the overall plan was approved.

Outlooks for 1974

The premier said that in 1974, industry would grow about 6.9 percent, agriculture 6.8 percent and national income by 20.3 billion rubles, or about 6.4 percent. The original plan targets were for industry to rise by 10.7 percent and national income by 8.1 percent.

Preliminary results for 1973, based on 10-month figures and estimates for November and December, pointed to an overall growth rate of 7.4 percent or better for this year, Mr. Kosygin said.

That is somewhat below the originally planned growth rate of 7.8 percent but comfortably above the level of 6 percent adopted a year ago in the scaled-down version of the 1973 plan. It also represents a substantial rebound from the poor 1972 economic showing of 4 percent growth.

The most dramatic figure, he reported, was an expected growth rate this year of 9.1 percent in the farm sector—roughly twice as great as in recent years.

In discussing energy, Premier Kosygin reported some shortfalls in production of oil and natural gas, although coal output surged ahead of planned targets. Much the same pattern holds for the draft plan targets for 1974—oil and gas running a bit behind original targets set in 1971, and coal running ahead.

Mr. Kosygin's estimate of oil production for this year was 428 million tons, just a shade off the original five-year plan target for 1973. And for natural gas, it was 236 billion cubic meters, somewhat below the target of 250 billion cubic meters. Coal output this year, however, is expected to hit 668 million metric tons, Mr. Kosygin said, exceeding the target of 651.5 million.

Most important, the Soviet premier was quoted as saying the Soviet Union is "self-supporting in oil," whereas the United States and countries of Western Europe have a "sharp problem" in maintaining adequate fuel supplies.

Czech Power-Use Cut

PRAGUE, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Czech government has ordered all ministries to cut d electricity and gas consump this winter because of expe shortages, Fuel and Power ister Jaromir Matusek repo today.

He said in an interview in Communist party newspa Rude Pravo, that the shor was not due to lack of fuel because there were too few p stations. A lack of rain had hit hydro-power output, he

Miss Woods Admits Erasing Part of a Tape by Acciden

(Continued from Page 1)

between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ehrlichman in the Executive Office Building office, and also a portion when Mr. Haldeman entered the room and all three men were speaking. She testified that she listened to the tape only long enough to be certain that Mr. Ehrlichman had left the room.

It was during the ensuing conversation between the President and Mr. Haldeman that the 18-minute hum occurred.

Miss Woods, who has been President Nixon's personal secretary for 23 years, said: "When I testified in court on Nov. 8, I was still under the impression that the Haldeman portion of the conversation was not subpoenaed."

But before questioning could progress to how a portion of the June 20 tape could be inaudible, White House Attorney Leonard Garment asked for a bench conference and sh afterward Judge Sirica rel the hearing for lunch.

The tape from which the ment is inaudible was made three days after the Wate break-in. In subpoenaing tape, former Watergate pro tor Archibald Cox said tha June 20, 1972, Mr. Haldeman Ehrlichman, Mr. Mitchell, fo White House counsel John Dean 3d and acting Att General Richard G. Kleind met in the White House in first opportunity for a full discussion of how to handl Watergate incident and, there, Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman went to see President. Mr. Cox said tha tapes and memos of those ings "should show the extr the knowledge of the illeg tivity by the participants, effort to conceal the truth."

Last week, Judge Sirica a panel of experts to chec the authenticity of the Presumably, the tapes w turned over to them for ana but there was no indicatio when. Judge Sirica did say he would not listen to the immediately.

In the analysis that a panied the tapes, the W House said that the June 20, Haldeman conversation is inaudible by an 18-minute caused by "the depression record button during the p of rehearing the tape, pa while the recorder was in proximity of an electric writer and a high-intensity

In its filing with the co White House said that one the erasure was believed "inconsequential because it not thought that the Hald conversation had been ta ased."

"The delay in discovering the incident affected a post the tape containing a subpo conversation was due to its biguity of the language o subpoena," the White Hou the court.

Along with the tapes, the House said that it was pro handwritten memoranda b Ehrlichman and Mr. Hald and dictated recollections b President.

In addition, four pages of written notes made by the ident, and three unsubpo recordings supporting House contentions that two poenaed conversations were reco ded were turned over t court.

During the afternoon se Miss Woods was questioned ly by both the special prosec and by Judge Sirica.

Distraction Claimed

She said that she must hav the record button when she distracted by the telephone.

Asked how long she was tracted, the President's sec said: "I thought it was four six minutes."

She said she did not thi was 18 minutes, "but it must been."

"I practically panicked," Woods told the court. "I re the return and listened and I heard was noise."

She said that she told President about the accident minutes later and that's he told me that it was no portant because it was not a poenaed tape."

Under questioning by Jud rica as to why she did not tion the erasure during he vious testimony, she said: " my first time ever in a c room. All I can say is I dreadfully sorry. I thought were talking about subpoe tapes."

Leaks Laid To Jaworski

(Continued from Page 1)

whose meeting the President addressed today.

The other item Mr. Warren cited was a column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reporting that presidential lawyers had vainly sought to get Mr. Jaworski to agree to delay disclosure that an 18-minute portion of a tape of a June 20, 1972, conversation between Mr. Nixon and his former aide H. R. Haldeman was obliterated.

The revelation on Nov. 21 of the latest instance of a missing tape occurred only a day after Mr. Nixon had assured the GOP governors that he was not aware of any more "bombs" in the chain of Watergate incidents troubling the White House.

Federal Judge John J. Sirica today began a hearing into why that 18-minute segment was wiped out of the longer tape.

At Mr. Warren's meeting with newsmen, a reporter reminded the spokesman that the White House had accused Mr. Cox of a breach of ethics after he had acknowledged that he, unintentionally, was the probable source of a published report linking the President with administration handling of an anti-trust case against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

He asked Mr. Warren whether the White House considered that Mr. Jaworski also had violated ethics.

The spokesman said that he would not charge that because the White House has no evidence that Mr. Jaworski was personally responsible for the two alleged leaks.

Saying that he was speaking after years of experience as a reporter and editor before joining the White House staff, Mr. Warren said he found "staggering" the obvious coincidence between the Time report of a Seafarers union contribution at the very time its annual convention here was to be addressed by the President. (The White House, however, did not announce that Mr. Nixon would address the union until last night, after the magazine was distributed.)

The President believes that investigations should be handled thoroughly and professionally and "developed in the proper forum," Mr. Warren said.

A reporter asked if that meant that the White House has turned over to the prosecutor the documents he sought more than two weeks ago. But Mr. Warren replied by saying that conversations between White House lawyers and the prosecutors were private and he could not discuss them.

Reporters questioned Mr. Warren closely about why the President had failed to mention to the Republican governors last Tuesday the 18-minute gap in the Haldeman tape, although they had asked him if there were going to be any more "bombshells" on Watergate.

Mr. Warren said the President was thinking of bombshells in personal terms, such as previous allegations concerning his finances and those of his daughter, Tricia Cox. Moreover, he said, there was a question in the President's mind whether the tape was among those subpoenaed by the grand jury and the federal prosecutors.

Mr. Warren acknowledged that at the time he met with the governors and earlier, on Nov. 17, when he answered editors' questions in a televised news conference, Mr. Nixon had been told there was a difficulty with that June 20, 1972, tape and an investigation was under way about it.

Opposition Gets Aid in Candidacy Of Israel General

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The Labor government voted with the opposition today on legislation that would allow an army general, critical of official war policy, to keep his command while running for a seat in the Knesset.

The so-called Sharon amendment, permitting mobilized reservists to make bids for parliament, was referred to committee by a vote of 34-3. The bill will come up for a vote in about two weeks.

The amendment was named after Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, who was ordered disciplined by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan earlier this month for unauthorized newspaper interviews that criticized the general staff's strategy on the Egyptian front in the October war.

Gen. Sharon, who was formerly chief of the army's southern command, retired during the summer and became a front-running member of the Likud opposition party.

WEATHER

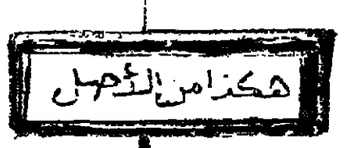
	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Snow
ANKARA	—	—	Unavail
ATHENS	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	13	54	Fair
BELGRADE	1	34	Snow
BERLIN	2	35	Snow
BRUSSELS	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	35	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavail
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	2	35	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	18	66	Fair
DUBLIN	2	35	Fair
EDINBURGH	1	34	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Snow
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	2	36	Fair
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	13	55	Fair
MONTREAL	-3	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-6	21	Snow
MUNICH	0	32	Snow
NEW YORK	13	55	Fair
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	-2	28	Snow
PARIS	4	39	Fair
PRAGUE	0	32	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-2	28	Cloudy
TEHERAN	—	—	Unavail
TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair
TUNIS	21	70	Fair
VENICE	5	41	Cloudy
VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
WARSAW	0	32	Snow
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	-0	31	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Gulf 66 19th cent. others at 1200 GMT)

Worth waiting for

Since all Patek Philippe watches are entirely finished by hand, in very small series, they can obviously not all be available in all cities at all times. Consequently the Patek Philippe of your choice may have to be specially ordered. In fact, you might prefer to choose it from our new brochure prior to visiting your Patek Philippe jeweller. If so, just send your visiting card to the address below, and you will receive our latest brochure and the name of your nearest official Patek Philippe agent. Should you then find that you have to wait a little for your Patek Philippe, please remember that Queen Victoria waited eleven months for hers. Some things in life are worth waiting for.

Want to know more about Patek Philippe? Write to Dept. HT, 41, rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.



هكذا من الأصل

...nsfield Calls Them Inadequate

...eaction Generally Skeptical ... Energy-Saving Measures

...SHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP). ... Senate majority leader, ... Mansfield of Montana, said ... that the energy-saving ...ures announced last night by ...ident Nixon were "a small ...forward" but inadequate.

He told newsmen that gasoline ...ing should be put into ef... as quickly as possible and Mr. Nixon has the authority ... it.

...ear a recession if we don't ... the steps we must," Sen. ...field said, adding that he ...es increased inflation and ...ployment climbing to 8 per... as a result of the energy ...sis.

...re is no question but that ... Arabs have us over a bar... he said, and admitted that ...es not know "of any wea... we have that could be used ...interact" their oil embargo.

Nixon asked for voluntary ... of gas stations on Sun... and said that he wants ...ation to set mandatory ... limits of 50 miles an hour ...rs and 55 miles an hour for ... and trucks. He also sa... he ...sign legislation cutting heat... ...

...

...ide Opposes ...ixon Plan on ...Speed Limits

...ASHINGTON, Nov. 26 ...).—At least one of Presi... Nixon's cabinet members ...grees with one of his solu... ...s to the fuel shortage, the ... there was ...posal to allow trucks to go ...hen ...ger than cars on the na... ...would not be's highways.

...m personally very much ...osed to a two-tier speed ... on the highway," Interior ...etary Rogers C. B. Morton ... last week at a breakfast ... for 10 newsmen. "I ...ck that if you've got one ... of vehicles going 60 or 70 ... another set going 55 or ... would be catastrophic.

...from a safety and psy... ...ogical point of view," Mr. ...on went on, "I can see a ... going by at 60 miles an ... and passing my wife ... have her say, 'Well, look ... that son of a bitch, I'm ... to follow him 'cause he's ... going to get arrested.'"

...

...% in U.S. Poll ...pecting Proof ...on Broke Law

...SHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI). ... Harris poll released today ... that 44 percent of the ...ican people believe that ... the Watergate investigation ...mpleted, President Nixon ...be found to have violated ...aw.

...e poll also reported that 46 ...nt of 1,459 persons question... ...ov. 12-15 said they did not ...ve that Mr. Nixon was a ... of high integrity, while 39 ...nt said that he was.

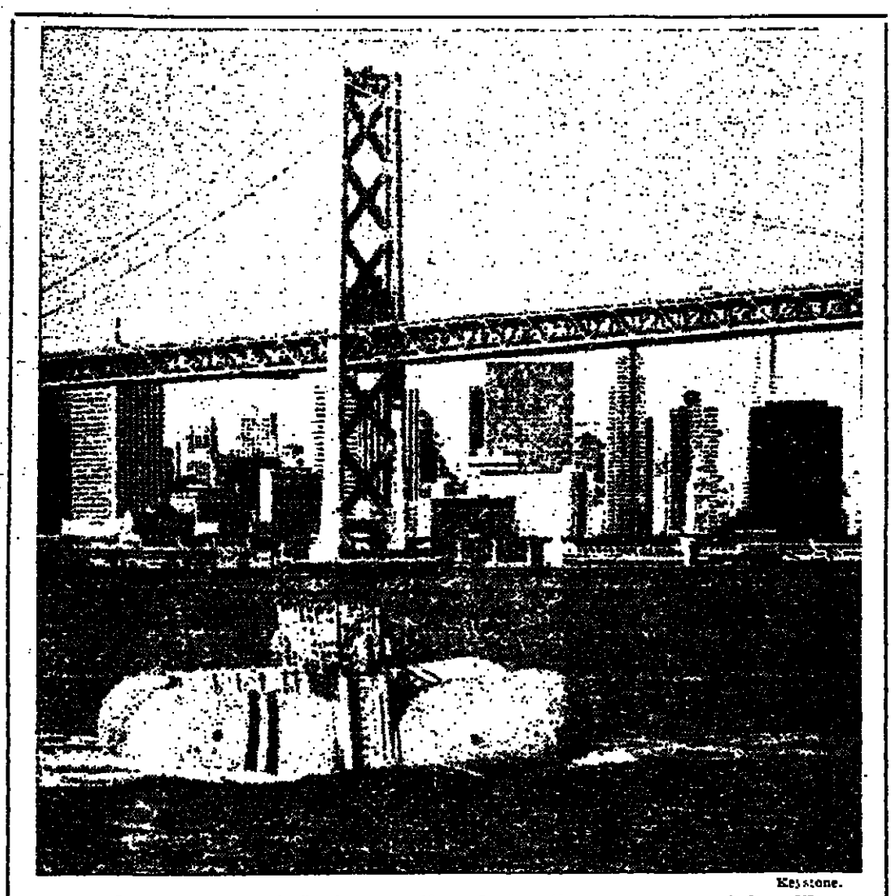
...e polling organization, head... Louis Harris, said that the ...es showed a sharp decline in ...c respect for the President. ...id that 14 months ago, when ...viewees were asked if they ...red Mr. Nixon was "a man ...gh integrity," 76 percent ... that he was while 13 percent ... that he was not.

...

...uard Offers Air Fare ...Part of Ticket

...W YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI).— ...Cunard shipping line today ...unced that Queen Elizabeth-2 ...engers who book passage one... ...across the Atlantic in 1974 ...fly the other way free or at ...fare.

...uard will pay for one-way ...any air tickets on British ...ays for first-class Queen ...beth-2 passengers paying ... or more for transatlantic ...ings. The company will pay ...the economy fare for each ...st-class passenger paying ... or more.



Keystone.

ANTI-POLLUTION OIL SAVER—A suction device that works something like a vacuum cleaner is demonstrated in San Francisco Bay. It has a double function: To clean the over-polluted water, and to recover the oil from the oil slicks, and then recycle it for use in helping to alleviate the country's burgeoning energy crisis.

He and Shultz Differ on Foreign Sources

Nixon Sees 'Temporary Problem' on Fuel

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP). —President Nixon, seeming to exude confidence as he laced his talk with wisecracks, assured the Seafarers International Union, today that the shortage of gasoline and other fuel supplies is "a temporary problem" that probably will end within a year.

Mr. Nixon said that no one will suffer from driving slower or keeping his home cooler. The end result of the fuel problem, he said, will be that the United States becomes completely free of dependence on foreign nations for energy materials and that "nobody can cut America's lifeline."

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz said, meanwhile, that such independence is desirable because the United States should assume that Arab oil deliveries are not going to be resumed. He told newsmen in his office: "If we don't take a lesson from the crisis... then we're just crazy."

Important areas of the economy can be insulated from the energy shortage, Mr. Shultz said. He added that the estimate by others that unemployment could rise to 8 percent because of the crisis "doesn't sound right to me" and the stock market "seems to have gone wild on the subject."

Mr. Nixon's speech, designed to drum up public support for the energy-saving measures he announced yesterday, was delivered before one of the trade union forums most friendly to him.

Endorsement Repeated

Seafarers International president Paul Hall introduced Mr. Nixon by reading from a 1972 STU endorsement which praised him for supporting the merchant marine and concluded: "We in the maritime industry here find—on the basis of performance—that we can believe in Richard Nixon." Mr. Hall said that he still stood by the statement.

Mr. Nixon showed his good mood by joking about his declaration of a 50-mi'e-an-hour speed limit. The President said that he has not driven a car since taking office because "the Secret Service doesn't trust my driving."

He said that the slower driving will simply mean that it takes "a little longer to get to work, a little longer to get to the ball game, a little longer to get to church, maybe a little longer to make the trip to see your mother-in-law: maybe . . . you wouldn't mind taking a little longer."

Mr. Nixon assured the union delegates that the United States was not going to return to the World War II rationing days of "not enough gasoline, not enough meat, not enough of this, that and the other thing."

'Temporary Problem'

"We have a temporary problem, a problem that is going to exist for this year, perhaps somewhat longer—we trust no much longer, depending upon what happens in the international scene—and, therefore, we have got to deal with that problem," the President said.

Mr. Nixon spoke again of making the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980.

But he celebrated this nation's heavy energy use, saying: "There are only 7 percent of the people of the world living in the United States, and we use 30 percent of all the energy. That isn't bad: that is good. That means we are the richest, strongest people in the world, and that we have the highest standard of living in the world. That is why we need so much energy, and may it always be that way."

Symington Recovers After Gland Surgery

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI). —Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., underwent surgery today for removal of a growth on his prostate gland. His office reported "everything went fine and he's OK."

An aide said the growth "was not malignant or anything like that" and that the senator, 72, was in good spirits.

Watergate Panel Chairman To Recommend Suspension

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP). —The chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee said today that their investigation has bogged down and they will recommend that further public hearings be postponed indefinitely.

The recommendation from Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., committee chairman and vice-chairman Howard H. Baker jr., R., Tenn., will be reviewed at a committee executive session tomorrow morning where stiff opposition is expected.

In a statement issued by the office of counsel Samuel Dash, the committee said that documents have not been forthcoming from the White House and that certain key witnesses have been uncooperative.

The statement said, however, that the probe is not considered closed because a number of matters are still under investigation, including allegations of illegalities in large contributions made to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign by the nation's dairy industry.

"A number of matters are pending and it is felt that the final phase of the committee's investigation is the most important phase and a thorough probe is called for," Mr. Dash's statement said.

The committee has been in recess since before last week's Thanksgiving holiday.

Bars $8-10 Billion for Defense of Sites

House Panel Drops Missile Shield

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP). —The House Appropriations Committee today dropped as unwarranted the $3 billion to $10 billion requested for a defense system for Minuteman missile sites from the $74.5-billion Defense Appropriations Bill.

The system was designed to fire short-range missiles at incoming enemy rockets to protect individual Minuteman positions.

The committee also cut $240 million off the Trident submarine program to slow construction of the second, third and fourth submarines.

The committee bill also would scrap the controversial Sanguine project, an underground antenna designed for communicating with U.S. submarines around the world. Opponents in the Wisconsin area where it was tested said it made telephones ring and disrupted television reception.

The $74.5-billion defense appropriation is $2.8 billion below the Pentagon's request, including a $195-billion cut in procurement and development.

The committee said development of the Minuteman defense in addition to the $5-billion Safeguard anti-missile system "is not warranted" and should proceed no further.

Under the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement, the Minuteman defense could be logically deployed only around Washington, D.C., the committee said. But Congress has not decided to approve a Washington defense and the committee said the site defense would be inappropriate if it did because it would be too close to the city.

The committee also indicated strong doubts as to whether an all-volunteer military effort will work.

"Evidence to date," it said, "is that the all-volunteer approach is not working well and may finally result in the military services having to greatly decrease either the size or the overall quality of the force."

To put a limit on lowering standards to get more volunteers, the bill requires each service to have at least 55 percent high school graduates and at least 82 percent in the top three or four mental categories.

The committee praised the Navy program for honorably discharging 5,200 poor performers and sailors with disciplinary problems following racial incidents on at least two aircraft carriers last year. It urged all the services to discharge other such men by the end of next June.

Edinburgh Storm Kills 2

EDINBURGH, Nov. 26 (AP).—A 70-mile-an-hour wind whipped through Edinburgh Saturday, killing two men and leaving a trail of damage across Scotland's capital city.

Senate Unit Finds No 'Impediment' To Bar Rep. Ford

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI). —The Senate Rules Committee said today that it "found no bar or impediment" to disqualify Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., from becoming vice-president.

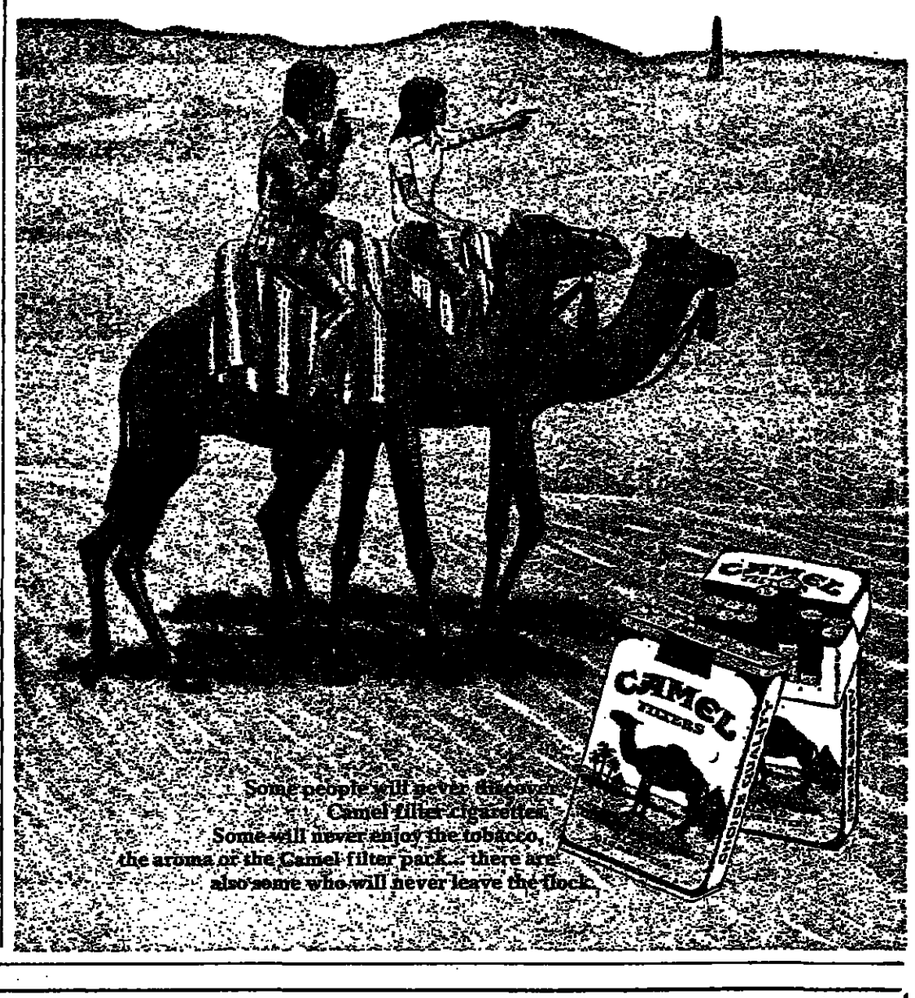
A member of the committee, Sen. James B. Allen, D., Ala., chided his colleagues for making a lukewarm assessment of Rep. Ford. He called the House Republican leader "a man of honor and high principle, a man of ability and dedication, a man of noble purpose and unimpeachable integrity."

Debate on the nomination was to open later today. Senate confirmation by an overwhelming vote was expected tomorrow.

Rep. Ford, 60, a member of the House for 25 years, testified today before the House Judiciary Committee, which also is expected to endorse the nomination.

Rep. Ford must be approved by both the House and Senate before he can succeed Spiro T. Agnew as vice-president.

Break away with Camel filter



Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes.
Some will never enjoy the tobacco, the aroma or the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.

U.S. Firm, Egypt Negotiating on Suez Pipeline

BEIRUT, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Negotiations between Egypt and an American financial and engineering group for construction of a Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline are proceeding in Cairo without delay, according to sources involved in the talks.

The sources said there have been no indications from Egyptian oil company officials negotiating the detailed contracts for the $400-million pipeline of any desire for a new feasibility study for the project, as was reported in Paris last week.

"The Egyptians have indicated that they want to go ahead with the job as fast as possible," said Matthew Steckel, a member of the negotiating team for Kidder, Peabody, the New York investment bank that is organizing the financing.

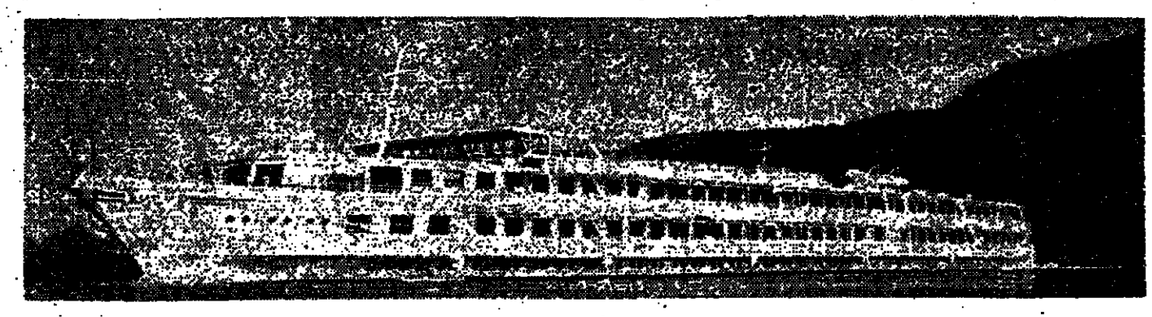
Egypt announced the day before the outbreak of the Middle East war on Oct. 6 that a contract for construction of the big pipeline had been awarded to Bechtel Engineering of San Francisco.

15 YEARS OF DANUBE CRUISES "FROM THE ALPS TO THE BLACK SEA"

Добро пожаловать на советские теплоходы „Волга" и „Днепр"!

ДУНАЙ - МОРЕ

Welcome on board the Soviet luxury ships "Volga" and "Dnepr"



Cruises Passau-Vienna-Yalta-Vienna-Passau 1974.

An international route "From the Alps to the Black Sea" was founded in 1960 and since 1970, has been regularly navigated by the Soviet passenger ships "Volga" and "Dnepr," the most modern passenger ships in Europe. These comfortable floating luxury hotels dispose of promenade and sun deck, 2 bars, a music saloon and a warm-water swimming pool. The roomy 2-bed cabins are outfitted with air-conditioning, telephone, shower and W.C.

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Tariff: Per person, including roundtrip and 4 meals daily.

Passau-Yalta-Passau, from DM 1,343
Vienna-Yalta-Vienna, from DM 1,156

For the departures of March 26, April 4, 14, and 24, and October 3, 10, 20, and 27, 1974, there are special price-reductions over 10% as well as an extension of the trip for one day.

November 6 and 13, 1974, the two last trips, have the tariff reduced by 15%. There is also an additional day.

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Telex: 53397. Tel.: 01-441261.

Obituaries

Film Actor Laurence Harvey, 45

LONDON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Laurence Harvey, 45, the actor, died at his home here last night. The Lithuanian-born film star had been under treatment for cancer for the last year and a half. During his illness, Mr. Harvey had been cared for by his third wife, Paulene Stone.

With his clipped speech, cool smile and cigarette dangling impudently from his lips, Mr. Harvey established himself as the perfect pinstriped cad. He could project such utter boredom that willowy debutantes would shrivel in his presence. He could also exude such charm that the same young ladies would gladly lend him their hearts, which were usually returned utterly broken.

He had already appeared in about 30 European films when he found his niche as an actor, and stardom, too, in "Room at the Top," which brought him to the attention of American audiences in 1958. His performance as a surly, self-serving chap who dumped his mistress, Simone Signoret, to marry the boss's daughter and ride off into the sunset in a Rolls-Royce limousine won him an Academy Award nomination.

In "Butterfield 8," he played a millionaire with a 10-room Fifth Avenue apartment and "caves all over town," whose behavior toward his mistress, Elizabeth Taylor, was absolutely beastly. In fact, he drove her to suicide. Again, in "Darling," amid the flow of brandy and brittle dialogue, Mr. Harvey portrayed a fancy advertising man whose cynicism drove his mistress, Julie Christie, to distraction.

Same Off Stage

The image Mr. Harvey carefully fostered for himself offscreen was not far removed from some of the roles he played. "I'm a flamboyant character, an extrovert who doesn't want to reveal his feelings," he once said.

"To bare your soul to the world, I find unutterably boring. Part of our profession is to have a quixotic personality."

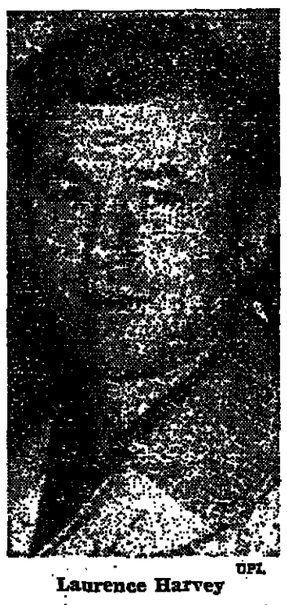
Mr. Harvey was a fastidious connoisseur of antiques, food and wine.

His baronial manner, cheeky wit and upper-class accent gave the impression that he was the son of an aristocratic British family. But Mr. Harvey, whose real name was Larushka Mischa Skikne, was born in Joniskis, Lithuania, of Jewish parents.

His father was a building contractor who moved the family to Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1934 when Mr. Harvey was about 6. "When I was 14, I ran away fom home and joined the Royal South African Navy. I was always lying about my age—I still am," Mr. Harvey told an interviewer for Esquire several years ago.

Repertory Theater

During World War II, he served in the African and Italian campaigns. After discharge in 1945, he enrolled at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London. He played a variety of roles in repertory theaters, began to make some unimportant movies and then, in 1952, joined the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon where he met the actress Margaret Leighton.



UPI.

Laurence Harvey

Their marriage, in 1957, lasted about four years. In 1968, he married Mrs. Joan Cohn, widow of Harry Cohn, a founder of Columbia Pictures. They were divorced in 1972. He married his third wife, a model and the mother of his 3-year-old daughter Domino, last year.

Joseph V. Reed

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Joseph Verner Reed, 71, a founder of the Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Conn., and a leading patron of the American stage for a generation, died yesterday in Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center here.

During a career that included a great variety of accomplishments, Mr. Reed was a hustling theatrical entrepreneur in New York, a land developer in Florida, a diplomat in Paris, a newspaper reporter, art collector, author and loving compiler of word games and cryptograms.

But nothing enticed him as much as the theater. No experience, he once wrote, equaled the thrill of sitting in a front row, "living it, loving it, as the curtain falls."

"The Curtain Falls" was, in fact, the title of Mr. Reed's first book, published in 1935, which Brooks Atkinson, former drama critic of The New York Times, praised for its insight, its evocation of the frantic chanciness of theatrical success and, most of all, its gracious sense of humor.

Nathaniel S. Keith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Nathaniel S. Keith, 66, the first director of the federal urban renewal program, died Saturday at the National Institutes of Health of pneumonia complicated by cancer.

From 1949 to 1953, Mr. Keith headed the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Development in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

After he left government service in 1953, Mr. Keith was an urban renewal and housing consultant to 25 cities undertaking major renewal programs.

Constance Talmadge

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Constance Talmadge, 73, a blonde silent screen star in the 1920s, died Friday at California Hospital following a long illness.

She appeared in numerous films in the 1920s, including "The Primitive Lover," "In Search of a Sinner" and "The Divorcee."

Her fourth husband, New York industrialist Walter M. Giblin, died in 1964. Her two sisters, Norma and Natalie, who also are dead, acted during the silent film era.

Holy Men, Peasants Clash in India, 15 Die

CHANDIGARH, India, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Fifteen persons were killed last night during a fight between Hindu holy men and peasants in a Punjabi village, according to an official report that reached here today.

The report said that the holy men, or Sadhus—armed with knives, swords, spears and firearms—killed 15 persons and wounded about 30 others in a clash after a religious meeting in the village of Alamgir.

Getty Assailed By Mother in Plea for Son

She Offers Ransom, Hits Oilman's Refusal

ROME, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The mother of J. Paul Getty 3d said today that she was ready to pay her son's alleged kidnappers a million-dollar ransom and begged them to accept the money and return her son.

Mrs. Gail Harris said that her ex-husband, J. Paul Getty 3d, had agreed to give her the $1 million provided that she give him the custody of her three other children. "I have accepted to save Paul," she said.

She said that she could not meet the demand for a 2-billion-lire ($3.4-million) ransom because the 17-year-old boy's grandfather, oil tycoon J. Paul Getty, has refused to contribute.

"There are hearts like those of Paul's grandfather and father, unhappy because they are petrified and not warmed by love," she wrote in an open letter that she released for general publication.

"I beg you to accept the sum offered. It will be delivered within a few hours if you accept."

Her letter continued:

"We have spoken on the telephone at length and always in your voice I heard surprise that the grandfather had not been moved [by Paul's fate.] You never believe me, although it is true.

Grandfather Assailed

"The grandfather has remained fixed in his loveless old man's arid solitude, but the father has finally accepted to pay a ransom of $1 million under the conditions you imposed—that is, renouncing simultaneous exchange."

Mrs. Harris, a former actress, wrote: "You have promised to free Paul safe and sound and you have asked me to trust you. I will trust you because even in your world there exist men who keep their word. I entrust Paul's life into your hands and pray God that He may protect him. He is young and has a right to live."

The grandfather, like the boy's father a resident of England, has refused to contribute toward a ransom on the grounds that such a move would make his 14 other grandchildren attractive targets for kidnappers.

His grandson Paul, who had been leading a hippy-style life, was last seen in public on July 10, in Rome. His alleged abductors claim to have cut off his right ear, in a bid to speed a ransom payment.

2 Die in Blast On Paris Metro

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Police said today that parts of an alarm clock found at the scene of an explosion in a subway station may mean that the blast was caused by a time bomb.

Inspector Louis Poiblanc was appointed to investigate the explosion which today killed two men and injured eight others at the Louis-Blanc Métro station in northeast Paris.

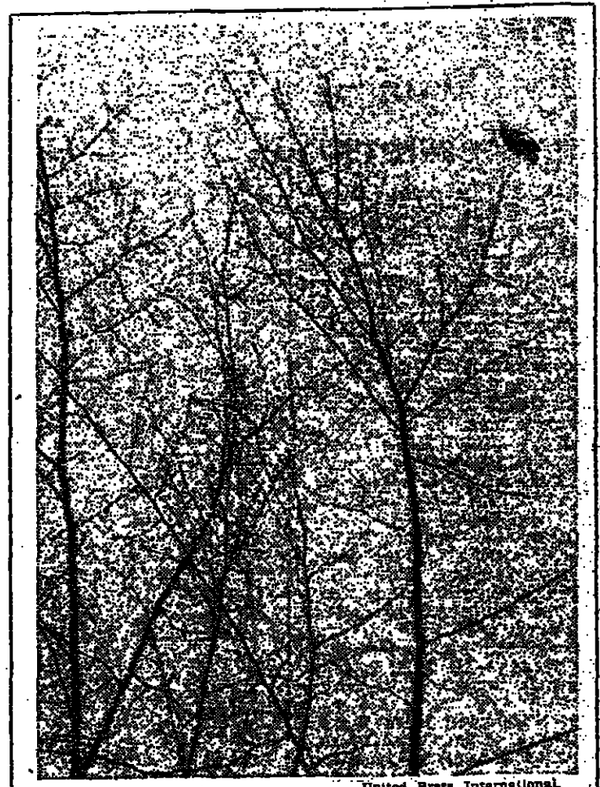
An earlier police version of the incident said that the explosion was caused by the accidental detonation of explosives being transported by two Portuguese immigrant workers employed in remodeling the station.

Paris Papers' Price Up

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Paris daily newspapers today announced an increase in their purchase price to offset rising costs. Beginning tomorrow, the price of six dailies will rise by 10 centimes. The Communist-owned L'Humanité will increase by 20 centimes.

Storm Toll to 72

MANILA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—At least 72 persons were killed in floods and a tropical storm which lashed the Philippines last week, the Red Cross reported today. Another 53 people are missing.



United Press International.

SIGH—It may not be the very last one of the autumn, but it most certainly is the only one on this tree in Frankfurt. Alas, perhaps by now it, too, has fallen.

Spain Expected to Ask U.S. For Treaty as Price of Bases

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The Spanish government is expected by Defense Department officials to demand a security treaty with the United States as the price for renewing American military base rights in Spain.

Just how the administration would respond to such a demand, which would in effect formally commit the United States to the defense of Spain, has not been determined, according to Pentagon officials.

Some officials, particularly in the Pentagon, would be inclined to accept on the grounds that a treaty would only formalize an unwritten commitment the United States already has to go to the defense of Spain under the existing base-rights agreement.

Other officials, in the State and Defense Departments, object that acceptance would doom future base rights in Spain since the Senate is unlikely to approve a mutual security treaty with Spain.

No Formal Treaty

The United States has had base rights in Spain since 1963, through executive agreements between the two governments rather than by treaty. The Air Force has bases at Torrejon and Saragossa plus a standby base at Moron; the Navy operates a base at Rota to support Polaris missile submarines as well as some operations of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Originally the air bases in Spain were of direct strategic importance in supporting the operations of B-47 bombers. But, with the advent of intercontinental missiles and bombers, their strategic importance has declined. They are now used largely for training and support of air units in Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Because it took nearly two years to negotiate the present five-year agreement, which expires in 1975, preliminary negotiations on a new one are expected to begin within the next few months.

Overtures already made by Madrid suggest to Defense Department officials that the only major demand will be for a mutual security treaty. Should that be met, officials do not think that Spain would insist upon the various forms of military and economic assistance that has been its past price for granting base rights.

Wish for Equality

They believe Spain's wish for a treaty springs largely from its symbolic aspiration for a position of equality with other European nations that are linked with the United States through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Blocked over the years from admission to NATO by Britain and the Scandinavian states, Spain could achieve somewhat the same status through a bilateral treaty with the United States.

Because of difficulties encountered in using the bases during the Arab-Israeli war last month, there is a question in some quarters as to whether their value in support of U.S. operations in the Mediterranean is not declining still further.

Without any specific notice to the Spanish government, the air bases were used for a few days by Air Force tanker planes to refuel F-4 Phantom jets being flown nonstop from the United States to Israel.

When this use became known, Spain announced that it would not permit the United States to use the bases "in a local conflict such as the Arab-Israeli war." The Spanish government's statement emphasized that the bases could only be used to meet a threat against the security of the West—a condition set forth in the 1970 executive agreement.

The Spanish government was concerned that its extensive interests in North Africa might be endangered.

The United States raised no strenuous objections, in part because of a secret understanding accompanying the 1970 agreement that the bases could not be used for operations involving an Arab-Israeli conflict.

As a result, the United States was forced to rely on the Lajes Air Base in the Azores as a refueling point. Pentagon officials acknowledge that, without permission of the Portuguese government to use the base, the airlift to Israel would probably have been impossible.

This fact is not expected to be ignored by Portugal when it comes to renewing the present Azores base agreements, which expire in February.

Cabinet in Bolivia Offers Resignation

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Bolivian cabinet resigned today following an announcement by President Hugo Banzer that he would not run in the presidential election which he has called for next year.

Walter Cerruto, minister of state without portfolio, announced that the government presented its resignation in a group to give the president a free hand in choosing a new ministerial team.

India Is Host To Brezhnev On 5-Day Visit

Soviet Leader Talks With Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (A Leonid I. Brezhnev today his first journey to India—taking control of the Soviet munist party in 1964 and arrival here, called for int tional détente.

He also plugged one of favorite projects—the streng ing of Asian security through lective cooperation—and w limited endorsement from Minister Indira Gandhi fo four-year-old idea.

Official spokesmen said dian-Soviet bilateral issues nated three hours of talk tween Mr. Brezhnev and Gandhi at the start of his day official visit to India.

Both leaders touched n ternational affairs in their speeches, however, but n mentioned the Middle East.

The Indian government s up the capital more fo Brezhnev visit than for a ficial visitor in years.

Mr. Brezhnev and Mrs. G rode at the head of a mot through arches of marigolds the traditional 10-mile ceres route to the official reside President V. V. Giri.

For the last four years, officials have pushed for an collective security agreemen spite their close ties, ho India has rejected such a if it was directed against or if it smacked of a m alliance.

Trial Is Set in Assa On Ex-Gestapo Chi

COLOGNE, Nov. 26 Beate Klarsfeld, a leading in a campaign to bring Na criminals to justice, will trial Feb. 5 for constrain bodily injury in the alle kidnapping of a former G officer.

Mrs. Klarsfeld has sa took part in the March 19 sault in Cologne on Kurt ka, former Gestapo chi France. Mrs. Klarsfeld's band, Serge, also will b for complicity.

Lischka had been sente *life imprisonment in Fran*

'Boston Strangler' Is Foun Slain in Massachusetts Pri

WALPOLE, Mass., Nov. 26 (UPI).—Albert H. DeSalvo, the confessed "Boston strangler" who allegedly assaulted and murdered 13 women in the mid-1960s, was stabbed to death in his cell block at Walpole State Prison last night, authorities said today.

His body was found in his hospital cell block at 7 a.m. today during a routine check.

A medical examiner said that DeSalvo, 42, had been stabbed several times in the chest. No weapon was found.

Later, one inmate was sequestered as a suspect.

State officials said they did not know if any threats had been made recently against DeSalvo.

There was no other prisoner in the cell block when the body was found. The medical said that DeSalvo had b for "up to 10 hours." Pr thorities said that an inm talked with him at 9:30 p terday.

He had been at the state here since 1971.

De Salvo had admitte taped interview with d lawyer F. Lee Bailey, t murdered 13 women—ag tween 19 and 85—in eastern sachusetts between June, and January, 1964. Authorit lieved that he was resp for 11 of the slayings.

Police arrested him on a of sexual assault and h him to trial in January, 1 14 sex, burglary, robbery a sault charges involving atta four other women between 1964, and October, 196

He was convicted on charges and sentenced to term for armed robbery.

The state has never b anyone to trial for the stran

[Mr. Bailey said today in sonville, Fla., that his client's life had been thre soon after he was convicted ters reported.

[DeSalvo had been in isolation for about six mon Walpole, but was then allo mingle with the general population who "got alon with him," Mr. Bailey said.

Soviet Dissident Committed To Mental Hospital by Cou

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A court today ordered a former Moscow University mathematics lecturer, Yuri Shikhanovich, to be confined to a mental hospital after deciding he was unfit to face charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

Dissident sources said the court had ruled that he should be placed in an ordinary mental hospital rather than a prison hospital. Conditions in ordinary hospitals are considered better than in those for the criminally insane.

The court heard evidence that Mr. Shikhanovich had distributed anti-Soviet material. It also studied a psychiatric report. The mathematician was not present in court, the sources added.

About eight persons attended the trial but Mr. Shikhanovich's friends were not allowed in, although his wife was present.

Held Incommunicado

The sources said Mr. Shikhanovich had been held incommunicado since his arrest 14 months ago. The normal legal maximum for pretrial detention in the Soviet Union is nine months.

The psychiatric report said Mr. Shikhanovich showed signs of possible schizophrenia.

According to dissident Soviet scientist Andrei D. Sakharov, a prosecution statement quoted evidence provided by two former dissidents, Pyotr Yakir and Irina Belogorodskaya, who both ed lenient treatment an nouncing their views.

Their testimony showe Mr. Shikhanovich, expelle his university post after a protest letter in 1968, tributed the typewritten ground journal "Chroni Current Events," which defunct, Mr. Sakharov said

Newsmen Barred

Correspondents who tur at the courthouse in Mo Moscow were not allowed Mr. Shikhanovich's friends and had to wait in s temperatures outside.

Mr. Sakharov said he ha ed court officials why they waging "a cold war" against eight journalists but was told could not be admitted sin case was "an internal affa

Meanwhile, outside the house sources also revealed historian Andrei Amalrik three-year sentence in a camp was reduced to a ye exile earlier this month, ha ordered to serve his exile Far Eastern Magadan regi

Pavel Litvinov, grandson Stalin's foreign minister, M Litvinov, said that he had w with Mr. Amalrik by telep yesterday.

Mr. Litvinov said a hu strike which Mr. Amalrik de ed to protest his new sen lasted for 117 days, but ha been forcibly fed.

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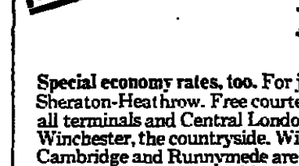
OBITUARY



Thomas L. Coleman, 54, of 25v Avenue Hamoir, a resident partner of Baker & McKenzie in Brussels, died Sunday, 18th November, in the Clinique Sainte-Elisabeth.
A funeral service was held on Thursday 22nd November, at 10 a.m. at the Church of St. Mark in Uccle, Brussels. Burial will take place in Warsaw, New York, on Tuesday 27th November, at 2 p.m.
Tom Coleman, a past president of the American Club of Brussels and active participant in Brussels community affairs, served in Belgium during World War II, returning in 1949 to serve with the Marshall Plan and the U.S. Embassy. In 1957, he opened the Baker & McKenzie offices in Brussels.
He is survived by his wife Claire and two sons, Michael, an associate with Baker & McKenzie in Chicago and a member of the Illinois Bar, and Patrick, who resides in Brussels.

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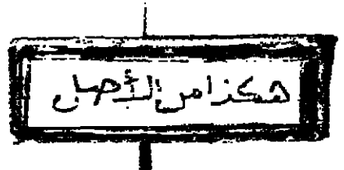


هكذا من الأصل

India ... To Bre... On 5-D...
Soviet Le... With Mr. ...

NEW DELHI ... Leonid I. Brezh... his first visit ... taking control ... monthly party ... arrival here ... ional dessert. ... He also ... ance to ... ing of Asian ... lective coexis... ...e center of a ... limited emb... at has rocked the nation.
Minister Indi... four-year-old ...
Offici... dian-Soviet ... nited (free ... tween ... Gandhi at ... day official ...
Both leade... international ... speeches, ...ernment ...
The Indian ... up the exp... Brezhnev ma... ficial visit to ...
Mr. Brezhnev ... rose at the ... through arrest... the motorcade ... route to the ... President V. ...
For the last ... officials have ... doctrine secure ... ...ple their ... India has ... if it was ... or if it ... alliance.

Trial Is Set On Ex-Co...

COLOGNE ... Beate Klarsf... in a ... criminals ... trial Feb. ... bodily injury ... accomplice of ... officer ...
Mrs. Klarsf... took part in ... seen in Cologne ... former ... Prince ... ...ernment ...
Eastern Europe ... life imprisonment ...

...er' Is ... husetts

...was found ... said that Mr. ... interim ... ...ffices will not ... ...ussett ...
He ... ...road on travel and ... ...penditures, while visitors to ... ...is country spent only $3.2 bil... ...n.
The United States Travel Ser... ...ice, the government agency set ... ...p in 1961 to promote travel to ... ...is country, should devote less ... ...f its effort to general promotion ... ...f tourism in this country and ... ...ore to specific encouragement

...ood, $30 Million ...N Goal for Aid ...n Africa Drought

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 5 (AP).—UN Secretary-General ...urt Waldheim appealed to ...mber governments today for ...0 million and 530,000 tons of ...od to relieve drought in Chad, ...fall, Mauretania, Niger, Senegal ...nd Upper Volta.
He joined Director-General Ad... ...ke Boerma of the UN's Food ...nd Agriculture Organization in ... public plea to members of the ...N and its specialized agencies. ...he plea was issued here and at ...AO headquarters in Rome.
A UN appeal on May 11 ...ought in $13 million in con...ibutions for emergency aid in ...e second half of this year. The ...w appeal said that a survey had ...own that such aid must contin... at least through 1974 because ...en with some improvement in ...e rains and the harvest this ...ar the crops were not enough ... feed the people.
In the survey a mission from ...ntributing countries and organ...ations found a need for 450,000 ...ns of grain and 70,000 tons of ...cial foods fo rbabies, nursing ...others and old people.
Besides the food, the appeal ...eks $30 million in cash to pay ...r seed, trucks, storage space, ...ck feed, veterinary care, aid ... children and mothers and ...ipments of medicine.

... Killings in Ulster Feared ...As Opening of New Violence

BELFAST, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A ...curity force patrol today found ...man shot and dying in the Ca...olic Ardoyne district of Belfast, ...lice said.
A police spokesman said the ...an died on the way to a hos...tal after the patrol found him ...ing beside a blazing car in ...maica Street.
He said the patrol had gone ...to the area after shots were ...eard.
The killing followed a weekend ... violence in which five men ...ed—three soldiers and two ...villians. Security forces predict... a new campaign of violence by the Irish Republican Army to wreck the fledgling coalition government, set up by Britain to govern Northern Ireland.
Meanwhile, an opinion poll published here yesterday said that more than 90 percent of Protestants and 68 percent of Roman Catholics approved the setting up of the Northern Ireland executive, which divides authority between Roman Catholics and Protestants.
An army spokesman said today that security was being reviewed for the whole of the Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry because of the shooting yesterday of two British soldiers there.

Touchy Problem for Vorster

Mrs. Verwoerd, 74, Stirs Storm Over Her Words on Apartheid

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Nov. 26 (WP).—Not much has been heard from Betsie Verwoerd since the day in September, 1966, when an assassin struck down her husband, Hendric Verwoerd, prime minister of South Africa, as he sat in his customary place in the National Assembly. But last week Mrs. Verwoerd became the center of a racial dispute that has rocked the nation.

Over the last eight years Mrs. Verwoerd has quietly tended her chrysanthemums outside her pretty cottage in Bryanston near Johannesburg, and at the age of 74 she apparently has scarcely noted that the official racial dogma of apartheid, raised to its highest peak by her late husband, has undergone some modifications as a result of international pressures and a certain broadening of local whites' minds.

When the former first lady wrote an article for *Taalgenoot*, the official journal of the Afrikaans Language and Cultural Association, it revealed not only that she was alive and well, but that she was still firmly locked into the apartheid philosophies of the last decade.

Fears an 'Attachment'

Mrs. Verwoerd wrote that it would be better if there were no black servants in the homes of white families. She especially objected to white children of working mothers being cared for by blacks. It was natural, she wrote, that the white child would develop an attachment for his black mother.

"Even the characteristic smell, which is normally repulsive to a white person, will become associated in the child's mind with the person with whom he spends most of his time. Can this later repel him when he's grown up?" Mrs. Verwoerd wrote.

Reaction to the article has been explosive and widespread. Sen. Bill Horak, general secretary of the United party, the major opposition party, called on Prime Minister John Vorster to reassure the nation that his own views no longer coincided with Mrs. Verwoerd's.

Dr. Christian Barnard, South Africa's famous pioneer heart transplant surgeon, who is expected to run against the government in the next election, called in news cameramen to photograph his two-year-old son, Frederick, hugging his black nanny.

'Horror,' 'Speechless'

Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Progressive party in the Western Cape province, said she was "horrified and left almost speechless" by Mrs. Verwoerd's attitude.

From the government has come only a painful and embarrassed silence. Mrs. Verwoerd's opinions burst on the nation in the very week when two top black American sportsmen, tennis champion Arthur Ashe and light-heavyweight boxing champion Bob Foster, were in South Africa to take part in multiracial events, signifying South Africa's willingness to lower the apartheid barrier set up by Verwoerd.

Official silence on Mrs. Verwoerd's views is being construed in some quarters as meaning that the concessions made in regard to Ashe and Foster are merely palliatives to world opinion and that within the Afrikaner government still beats the heart of Verwoerd.

Mrs. Betsie Verwoerd

To reject Mrs. Verwoerd could be highly dangerous for the government. It could lose a lot of grassroots electoral support among rightist supporters.

Nevertheless, eager to give an enlightened attitude to many of its supporters who are swinging to more moderate views these days, the government writhed afresh when Mrs. Verwoerd, defiant among her chrysanthemums, told news reporters later: "What is all the fuss about? My views have always been those of the Nationalist party and still are."

Plainclothes Men Drag Woman Out of Hospital

Swedish Envoy in Chile Beaten Up by Police Over Refugee

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The Swedish ambassador and four embassy secretaries were beaten up yesterday by Chilean troops and policemen who dragged away a Uruguayan woman seeking political asylum.

The ambassador, Harald Edelstam, said that he was beaten, kicked and karate-chopped in a hospital by uniformed carabineros—paramilitary policemen—and plainclothes security men who seized Miss Consuelo Alonso, a 31-year-old Uruguayan.

[Swedish Foreign Minister Sven Andersson today filed an official protest to the Chilean government, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

[In a written communiqué, Mr. Andersson said the assault on the Swedish diplomats was a violation of basic international law governing the treatment of foreign diplomatic representatives.

[Mr. Andersson said Miss Alonso should be immediately brought to the embassy, and he demanded assurances from Chilean officials that such an incident would not happen again.]

Suffered Hemorrhage

Miss Alonso had asked for political asylum three weeks ago in the Cuban Embassy, which has been under Swedish protection since Cuba and Chile broke relations following the September coup. On Saturday she reportedly suffered a severe internal hemorrhage and a doctor ordered her into a hospital in eastern Santiago for an emergency operation.

According to Mr. Edelstam, he asked the troops encircling the Cuban Embassy for permission to move her into the hospital. After they had consulted with their headquarters, approval was given by telephone and a military escort provided.

Mr. Edelstam said in an interview that he had been told by telephone at 9 a.m. yesterday that a group of security men had arrived with an order to remove Miss Alonso from the hospital for interrogation.

"When I arrived with my first secretary, Ulf Hjertonsson, six policemen were already taking the bed out of her room," Mr. Edelstam said. "I pushed the bed back and told them she was there under embassy protection and with army permission."

Half an hour later, 10 armed carabineros arrived to face the embassy reinforcements of four Swedish first secretaries—all men—as well as the French Ambassador, Pierre de Menthon, who had arrived to offer his support.

Diplomats Kicked Back

"They jumped on us and I ended up on the floor with three carabineros and two plainclothesmen on top of me, but we managed to stop them from taking Miss Alonso for the moment," Mr. Edelstam said.

"Then further carabineros were called and they were even more brutal. They used fists, judo, karate and kicked us. And we kicked back, I can tell you. They were only stopped by a colonel who was horrified at this breach of diplomatic immunity."

During the short truce that followed, the ambassador said, he telephoned the head of protocol, Tobias Barros, at the Foreign Ministry and obtained a written safe-conduct pass for Miss Alonso to be returned to the embassy with a military escort.

"But when the escort arrived they seemed quite mad, like tigers, screaming at us to get out of the way and cocking their machine guns," Mr. Edelstam said. "They ignored the safe conduct and although Miss Alonso was crying in pain they pulled her out and threw her into an ambulance. We followed it as it drove to police headquarters, covered by two army jeeps mounting heavy machine guns."

Cypriot Guerrillas Steal Explosives

NICOSIA, Nov. 26 (UPI).—About 40 guerrilla followers of Gen. George Grivas yesterday raided a pyrite mine at Asgata in southern Cyprus and took an unknown amount of explosives, police said today.

Gen. Grivas is the leader of EOKA, a movement which supports Enosis, or union with Greece. Police said the raiders, who took 3 1/2 hours to cut into a storage room with an acetylene torch, wounded one of the guards.

Skylab-3 Team Uses Cameras

HOUSTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts snapped pictures of the earth, sun and the comet Kohoutek today as they began the first full day of experiments aboard their orbiting home.

Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson were in the 11th day of their planned 84-day mission. The first 10 days were occupied mainly with housekeeping chores and repair work.

For the third straight day, the astronauts took pictures of Kohoutek, a giant comet racing toward a late December swing around the sun. These pictures, to be taken during the next four weeks, will be compared with photos of well-known stars to determine the comet's brightness.

E.Berlin Visits Down 50% Since Reds Raised Fee

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP).—Applications by West Berliners to visit East Berlin and East Germany have dropped 50 percent since Communist authorities raised the mandatory currency exchange fee, it was disclosed today.

Hans-Peter Herz, chief of the city chancellery, said in a report that a week before the Nov. 15 doubling of the amount, 58,200 applications were registered.

The week after, he said, the number was 29,000.

On Nov. 15, East Germany raised the mandatory exchange from 10 marks a day for a visit to East Berlin and 25 for each day in East Germany.

Each visitor must exchange the required number of West marks for East marks at an arbitrary one to one ratio, which is four times the exchange rate for East German marks in the West.

Man Gets Life Term As Spy for N. Korea

SEOUL, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A naturalized Japanese of Korean origin was today sentenced to life imprisonment for spying for North Korea.

Susumu Natsuya, 57, whose Korean name was Chon Chu Jin, was arrested here in July.

U.S. Urged to Develop Means for a Package-Tour Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—An American taking a vacation abroad has his choice of a variety of fixed-price packages including transportation, hotels, meals and some recreation.

A European, Japanese or other foreigner, the General Accounting Office said, has a much harder time arranging a convenient way to visit the United States, and knowing in advance what his vacation will cost.

This is a major reason, the GAO said in a report to Congress, why the United States is getting the short end of the travel and tourist payments exchange ratio, almost two to one. Americans in 1972 spent $6.3 billion abroad on travel and associated expenditures, while visitors to this country spent only $3.2 billion.

The United States Travel Service, the government agency set up in 1961 to promote travel to this country, should devote less of its effort to general promotion of tourism in this country and more to specific encouragement of, and assistance in, the organization and marketing of package tours, the GAO concluded.

Extensive Interviews

The agency, which studies for Congress the effectiveness of government programs, said its findings were based on interviews with members of the travel industry in the United States and nine foreign countries, personnel of the official travel agencies of 10 governments, international organizations dealing with tourism and state and city tourist offices.

Obstacles to foreign travel in the United States reported to the GAO researchers included:

- The impression that travel here is very expensive. The GAO remarked this objection is less valid since the dollar was devalued.
- *High transportation* fares and restrictions on use of group fares and charters, now however, somewhat improved.
- Reluctance of U.S. hotels to book large groups or provide them with fixed-price meals. Lack of "no frills" accommodations.
- Lack of a central source of travel information on all parts of the country.

The report said the U.S. agency has reorganized its staff to facilitate the kind of activity recommended and that it generally agreed with the recommendations. Among other things, it has begun to develop package tour programs to the United States in three foreign markets, Japan, Britain and Canada.

Reds to Boycott Vietnam Talk

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong announced today it would boycott Thursday's regular meeting here with representatives of the South Vietnamese government because of bombing raids by the South Vietnamese Air Force on Viet Cong areas.

The Viet Cong's political arm, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, charged in a statement that South Vietnamese planes carried out more than 100 sorties to bomb populated areas along Highway 4 near Kontum, in Tay Ninh Province.

A "large number of civilians" was killed and injured during the raids, the PRG delegation's statement said, and hundreds of homes were destroyed and farm land damaged.

Dorland & Grey, Paris

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.

You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

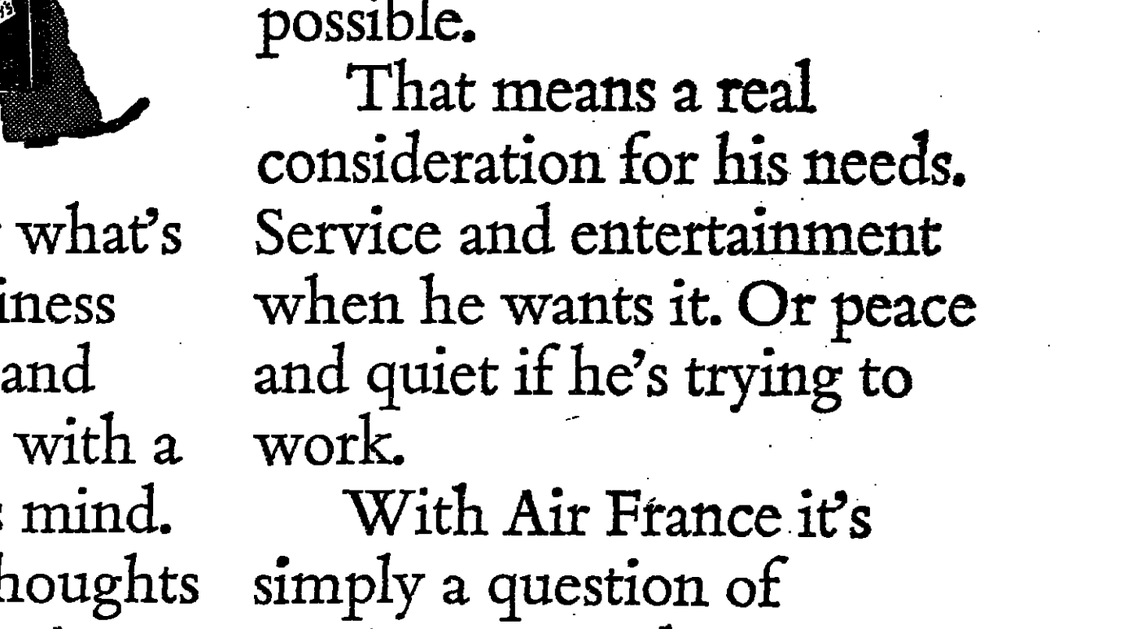
Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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The China-U.S. Connection

Henry Kissinger's trip to Peking and his conspicuously warm reception there provide welcome assurance that the Chinese-American connection is firm. This is a fact of great political and diplomatic value to both sides. Mr. Nixon flourishes his opening to China as one of the few untarnished achievements of an administration sadly in need of something to point to with pride. The opening also affords him crucial if veiled diplomatic leverage on the Soviet Union. Within China, it appears to be a continuing political requirement for Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to demonstrate the health of their American opening, especially while American domestic life remains seized by its own kind of "cultural revolution." And, of course, the implicit Sino-American alliance which the Chou-Mao group has made with the Nixon administration is essential, Peking appears to believe, to diminish the chances of a Soviet attack.

At bottom, the Sino-American tie is an alliance of convenience used by both partners to bolster their separate but parallel rivalries with the Soviet Union. The Chinese, in effect, give sanction to continued strong American positions around the world: in Europe, where Peking publicly exhorts the United States to maintain its troops; in Asia, where in Japan, Korea, Indochina and Taiwan the Chinese implicitly endorse an indefinite American presence; and even in the Mideast. On the sensitive Taiwan issue, for instance, Peking has now dropped its earlier insistence that the American-Nationalist Chinese link "obstructs" Sino-American relations; the issue is to be left to time. On the Mideast, the Chinese have just made plain their readiness to encourage American influence there in place of Soviet influence. They did so by allowing Dr. Kissinger, while he was in Peking, to publicize American Mideast initiatives and to suggest that Washington might offer Israel a permanent security guarantee. Ordinarily, the Chinese would lambast any offer of that sort as an imperialist wile designed to legitimize American intervention. Such are China's apprehensions about Russia, however, that in this context it is willing to set rhetoric and ideology aside.

While Sino-American friendship flows in the first instance from the Sino-Soviet dispute, the dispute itself appears not to have moderated. A large Soviet military force stands on the Chinese border. In response, the Chinese have built up their own nuclear arsenal, constructed an impressive network of bomb shelters, kept their population tuned to a vigilant high, and, to be sure, reached out for counterweights in Europe and Japan as well as in the United States. Soviet strategy seems to be to keep the pressure on Peking and wait to see what changes or opportunities for manipulation the succession to the Mao-Chou leadership may bring. So it is that the Soviets have refused to negotiate seriously on the symbolic issue of disputed border lines, although the Chinese have made a succession of reasonable offers. So it is, too, that the Soviets have refused to honor their four-year-old pledge to disengage their forces along the disputed frontier. Given this muscle-flexing attitude on the part of the Kremlin, it is no surprise that many people inside and outside China continue to wonder if Moscow plans aggression. While denying the intent, the Russians appreciate well that speculation about it feeds their war of nerves.

It has become a cliché in international relations that the last big danger spot in the globe—dangerous for the rest of us as well as for the people who live there—is the Mideast. This is the rationale most commonly cited to explain why outsiders ought to take an interest and help push the region toward a settlement. Fine. But why is not the same logic applied to the Sino-Soviet feud, which holds immeasurably more potential for world violence? An international approach to that feud would not replace but would reinforce the balance-of-power exercise being conducted by President Nixon. It is ridiculous that the Soviet Union and China are not, at the very least, called on by the international community, perhaps at the United Nations, to report on what they are doing to make their relations less of a menace to world peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Whale Killers

Japan would have the world believe that it must eliminate the whales of this planet to satisfy the protein needs of its people. There is every reason for the world to believe, instead, that Japan's declared refusal to abide by the quotas set by the International Whaling Commission last June has much more to do with greed than with need.

Whale meat constitutes no more than 1.5 percent of Japan's animal protein intake, and substitutes can easily be found. If the country were indeed dependent on whale meat, why were millions of pounds of that commodity being regularly shipped to the United States for pet food until 1971, when its import by the United States was forbidden under the Endangered Species Act? Would not a nation really so dependent on whale meat make every effort to preserve the source of that food instead of recklessly slaughtering it into extinction?

The fin whale, the killing of which the commission voted to phase out, is reported to have declined from 380,000 at the end of World War II to some 77,000 today. Japan, which belongs to the commission, objected to the phase-out and has now served notice that it will not comply. Neither will it observe the quota set for the minke whale or the Southern Hemisphere area quota fixed for the taking of sperm whales.

The Soviet Union, which accepted the two latter restrictions, is now reneging on the ground that the Japanese have done so. A coalition of conservationist organizations, in a more drastic appraisal, found the Russian behavior "more greedy, imperialistic and exploitive than that of any capitalist nation, with the exception of Japan." Together the two powers account for 85 percent of the annual whale catch.

The same coalition is asking its members to refrain from buying Japanese products until Japan abandons a policy of "unrestrained rapacity," not only toward whales but toward dolphins, porpoises, endangered sea turtles and other marine creatures. The organized boycott is far from an ideal response in the complicated world of international relations, but Japan and the Soviet Union can take the move as a measure of the outrage felt by civilized people.

If the singing humpback whale and the magnificent blue are not to be followed to the brink of extermination by other whale species, Japan and Russia will have to be effectively impressed with the fact that world opinion is against them. It was not enough for them, apparently, that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment went on record by a vote of 53 to 0 for a 10-year moratorium on the killing of all whales.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Generals' Coup in Greece

Greece's new master, Gen. Gizikis, is described as a moderate, but there may be tougher characters behind him. The new regime's introductory proclamation was, to say the least, ambiguous. It deplored that the country was still without a constitution. Sounds promising. The goal of restoring parliamentary life "under healthy conditions" had not been fulfilled. Hm! Mr. Papadopoulos had been "weak." His pledge of elections by the end of 1974 was described as "dragging the people towards an electoral adventure." The new regime would stay until the situation had been "cleansed." It looks as if Greece may be in for a long spell of authoritarianism.

There is a remarkable absence of tension, and people seem glad to see the last of Mr. Papadopoulos. The task of liberalization, towards which he seemed to be moving, is not only notoriously difficult but often thankless. Last week's mini-rebellion, and his bloody over-reaction, played into the hands of his enemies both of the left—who were largely responsible—and of the right.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Arabs: Riding a Tiger

The Arabs, led by the Saudis, are riding a tiger they have always hesitated to saddle, and it may quickly become uncontrollable. As the oil embargo is felt daily more painfully in Europe, two truths should become daily more apparent to the Arab leaders. First, it is plainly not in the Arab interests for the industrial world to grind down. Secondly, the Arabs cannot forget the marginal relevance of this embargo to their precise objective. Although it is aimed at the United States its main victim is Europe. It will not, by this means, compel Europe to swing its weight behind a pro-Arab Middle East settlement, for the simple reason that Europe has so little to contribute to that negotiation. Europe has next to no influence with Israel, and has already exerted such influence as it possesses in Washington.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 27, 1898

ST. LOUIS—Despite the skill of 19 veterinary surgeons and four of the best physicians in the city, Movie, a handsome King Charles spaniel, belonging to Mrs. Emma Parker of 1009 N. Channing Ave. died Wednesday. He was buried yesterday with more honors than many people pay to a member of the family. The dog was wrapped in a white shroud and buried in an elaborate coffin. The funeral was attended by all of Mrs. Parker's friends. The cause of death was peach stones.

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1923

LONDON—The privilege of producing a new play on Joan of Arc by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, before even its publication in book form, has been granted by the author to the Theater Guild, which will stage "Saint Joan" in New York this season. This arrangement has been made because Mr. Shaw, it is said, appreciated the Guild's courage in the past in producing controversial plays. In "Saint Joan," Joan is a great nationalist and there are some sharp remarks on the church.

'He's Converting His Zippo to Coal.'

Toward a 4-Day Work Week

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—The four-day work week—a quiet revolution in American life—could come to pass a decade before its time, hurried along by a sustained fuel shortage.

This does not mean four days' work for five days' pay, which is a labor dream and a management nightmare; it does mean a rearrangement of working hours to give a worker an incentive to produce as much in four days as he now does in five.

Up to now, organized labor has looked askance at dividing the 40-hour work week into four days instead of five, for health and safety reasons. Most businessmen are leery of the four-day week, too: They wonder how customers would react, and what such a change would do to their web of relationships with suppliers.

But in fact, most people do not work a regular 40-hour week today—instead, the 40-hour mark is a convenient mark at which to start paying overtime rates. In reality, the 37 1/2-hour week is here already; the next step could be to a 35-hour week made up of four nine-hour days.

Such a rearrangement would please most workers, and experiments have shown it possible to maintain or improve productivity in a four-day week. The idea is not to abolish Friday as a business day, but to stagger weekends: some people off Fridays, others off Mondays.

In terms of conserving energy, there is not much doubt about the impact of a 20 percent reduction in the fuel Americans now expend in getting to work, especially if coupled with Sunday driving restrictions.

Moreover, traffic pressure would be reduced as the "weekend" would mean different days to different families, and most gasoline is wasted by cars stuck in traffic jams at weekend rush.

The four-day week has an appeal to the social scientist and the conservationist, but does it make business sense? Former Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerome M. Rosow, now a long-range planner for Exxon, thinks it could—if approached on a community-wide, or government-wide basis.

The enormity of such a change in work habits on American life is only beginning to be considered. For example:

1. More time would be available for consumption, which would mean increased spending on leisure activities, from recreation to study to staring dully at the television set. More consumer spending is what powers the economic engine.

2. Moonlighting would be transformed, as the second job at night would be discouraged by the longer work day. But some ambitious workers would seize upon the extra free day to extend their income or open up a new career.

3. Working women, now 40 percent of the work force and the fastest-growing segment of the new entries into the labor market, would be encouraged by the extra day off, since the four-day week would permit more time to shop, housekeep and spend with children.

4. The break-up of the five-day pattern would probably lead to "flextime," an experiment meeting with some success in Europe that permits a worker to choose what time he wishes to work, provided he is on the job between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and his total time adds up to a full day.

Scary? You Bet

Production engineers, union leaders and politicians used to consider all this to be blue-sky stuff, but work time—which has trended downward by a half percent a year throughout this century—can be arranged to meet the combined conservation and productivity needs of the economy.

Daring? Imaginative? Scary? You bet. No movement resists movement like the labor movement, and some businesses will find the switch unproductive: The whole idea deserves debate and much more analysis. The real question, however, is not "if" but "when" and "how"—which is why Labor Department officials and some White House aides are thumbing through a paperback titled "Four Days, Forty Hours" by Riva Poor.

For the federal government is considered the "model employer": If the 2.5 million federal employees were to go to a four-day week, they would soon be followed by 15 million state and local employees, and then the rush would be on. (This will not happen tomorrow, but never underestimate the willingness of an embattled administration to punt and pray.)

Americans are cautious about speeding up trends in an economy now laying golden eggs, but conservatives especially—rightly concerned about the loss of personal freedom that energy rationing would bring about—are wondering if in the four-day week there is an answer that adds to, rather than subtracts from the sum of individual liberty in our society.

The four-day week, inexorable in the future, is worth a close look today. I can hear it now: "Thank God it's Thursday!"

Living With Illusion

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Over Thanksgiving we permitted ourselves a certain amount of self-congratulation at the way the United States has responded to the disclosure of lawlessness in its leadership. It is still a good country, we said; it did not let evil go unnoticed; the system worked.

There is something real in that feeling. Few republics could have had the political shocks we had in the last year and emerged with their institutions—and their self-respect—so largely intact.

Up to a point, then, there is reason for thanksgiving. But only up to a point. For having framed the issue of lawlessness in the presidency, the nation is in danger of shying away from its necessary resolution.

There are signs of a temptation to live with deceit and evasion instead of facing them down. How much do we care that President Nixon promises the facts and continues to hide them, that the explanations for nonproduction of tapes and other evidence have moved from the incredible to the absurd? Have we become like that tarnished silver knight, Sen. Howard Baker, who passed off the latest missing tape segment with a laugh, indicating that such things have lost their capacity to shock?

The real question is the attitude of Congress. Will it show determination in pressing the process of impeachment, or will it go back to its usual ways of indecision and nest-feathering?

McCarthy's Advice

The argument is indeed heard now that the country would be better off finessing the Nixon problem and living the next three years with a president it does not believe. Eugene McCarthy, who loves saying things that provoke his liberal friends, said the other day that we ought to forget about impeachment and concentrate instead on rebuilding the power of Congress.

To settle back down with Nixon might be good advice on one condition: If he himself has learned from all that has happened, if he has understood what it meant, if he has felt any genuine remorse. But he has given no indication that he understands.

The man Nixon twice selected to be vice-president of the United States was exposed as a petty grafter and resigned his office. Has Nixon expressed a word of public regret or explanation? No.

The United States Air Force bombed a neutral country on orders from the President, and *then* concocted an elaborate scheme of false reports to cover up the bombing. When it was belatedly disclosed, Nixon said he would do it again if necessary.

The President formally promulgated a secret plan for federal agents to use burglary, wiretapping and other illegal methods. When J. Edgar Hoover objected, the "Plumbers" were established in the White House instead. Far from indicating regret about either the plan or the Plumbers, Nixon has struggled to conceal the facts about them.

The Committee to Re-elect the President, according to extensive public testimony, engaged in a campaign to extort illegal contributions from corporations. Nixon's public reaction has been to suggest without evidence that the Democrats did it, too.

That is a handful of examples among many making it overwhelmingly plain that Nixon feels no real regret at the official lawlessness of the last five years. When he talks of taking responsibility, there is no conviction in his voice. In fact it often sounds as though he ought to be receiving apologies instead of giving them.

Nixon's attitude was captured in irony by George F. Will, Washington editor of the National Review, writing in The Washington Post. The President, he said, indicated that he had been too busy with peace to worry about politics—but courageously "took responsibility for delegating political matters to idealists who were overzealous in a cause they deeply believed was right."

Will is a constitutional conservative and also a pessimist. He believes that Nixon will succeed in his effort to "treat his legal problems as public relations problems." In the end Congress will not care about the rule of law, he says: It will not challenge the "meretricious rubbish" offered by Nixon in his defense; it will not bring to impeachment as much decisiveness as it did to the problem of television football blackouts.

Can that be right? I am more of an optimist, and I do not think so. But the danger is there, and it makes clear the price we would pay for not fighting presidential lawlessness to the end. Congress would be known to have failed its ultimate constitutional duty. And future presidents would be encouraged to think that in the long run, deceit and evasion do as well with Americans as truth and law.

Bernard Levin From London:

'They are defying the nation will... Who rules Britain—Parliament or the unions?

LONDON.—It's getting quite like old times around these parts, with newspapers and members of the government urging us all to work shoulder to shoulder in the national interest, and to accept hardships cheerfully because the dawn is just over the next hill, or possibly the next hill but one. Nobody has yet urged us to dig up our flowerbeds and plant potatoes, but at this rate somebody is shortly going to suggest we dig up our potato-beds in case there's a bit of coal underneath.

The comparison with the siege-economy of World War II breaks down, however, quite soon, if only under the pressure of the fatuous complacency with which the government is behaving in the face of the fuel crisis. (While most other Western European nations have banned all private motoring on Sundays and public holidays, and some gone a good deal further, all we have had is a *polite request not to drive* at more than 50 mph, and we are still waiting for anybody to take any notice of it. The use of electricity has been restricted under emergency regulations and several clergymen have already complained that their churches are very cold in consequence).

Alone among nations throughout the world suffering from an oil shortage, Britain is also under the whip of a growing shortage of her other principal fuel: coal. The miners' restriction of their work hours, in pursuit of a massive wage increase, has not yet had the effect of their all-out strike at the beginning of 1972, but it will soon, and that stoppage brought the country to a virtual standstill in a matter of weeks. On that occasion, the government caved in completely and the miners got everything they were asking. This time, the government is insisting that it will not give in, but that is what it said last time, and indeed what all governments always do in these circumstances.

Still More Critical

This time, however, the situation is critical. (Oh, very well, it was critical last time, too; all situations are critical, but some are more critical than others). The settlement with the miners in 1972 opened the gates to a flood of more or less irresistible pay-claims and a rocket-propelled take-off for inflation. This led in turn to the government's abandonment of its refusal to institute any statutory control of pay claims and a rocket-propelled the slowly achieved Phase Three of that control, with a carefully graded scale of permitted wage hikes. Inflation may not be cured by the plan, but it will certainly not be cured without it. So the miners' claim, which is for an increase vastly greater than the laid-down maximum, is a test case if ever there was one.

In the face of it, Mr. He and several of his ministers h been sounding muted but mistakable blasts on the trum While Harold Wilson, for Labor party, has announced out support for the miners. he were in office, of course would be doing exactly what is denouncing Edward Heath doing), the government's lin clear: The miners' pay incre is limited not by hard-faced ployers nor by arbitrary wi but by the law of the la passed in full constitutional f by Parliament—if the miners d it, they are defying the nati will, as expressed in the nati law.

Election Showdown

It is not difficult to see w this amounts to. If, Mr. Heat saying, the strikers persist (at the time of writing the m certainly seems obdurate), will have no alternative, in very last resort, to calling election and going to the co try on the one issue of "w rules Britain—Parliament or unions?"

Such an election, if the C servatives really could keep an issue dominating all of questions, could only go way. The Labor party is in the public mind, to be tied to the unions; such a fe mevitable, in view of the that the unions provide 90 cent of the party's cash; but Wilson and many of his leagues seem these days to going out of their way to tie knot ever more tightly.

There has for some time b a growing tide of public res ment against the actions and titudes of some of the u leaders; moreover, public s pathy, which in the 1972 strike was clearly on the side the miners (traditionally e body else's favorite indus workers), would certainly be with them now, since m ries of the settlement on earlier occasion would reso a distinct feeling (justified not) that they were now t greedy. But above all, the would almost certainly be see the country in precisely terms presented by the To Who governs Britain? And the whole, Britain prefers Bri to be governed by Parliamen

The result would, in all pr bility, be a gigantic Conserv landslide, and a Labor slaug on a corresponding scale necessary, however, having that, to add something There is no guarantee that, in such circumstances, the m and their union leaders w necessarily change their mi If they did not, we would be faced with a situation which a Conservative gov with a massive mandate the electors would still able to impose its will. An ing prospect.

Letters

Slanted News?

I have followed your editorials and the columnists since President Nixon was elected, and have observed that you have constantly belittled and soft-pedaled his accomplishments, while blowing up and giving enormous publicity to any incident detrimental to him. Whether your personal opinion is represented or whether you are just following orders from the big shots who own these papers I do not know... it would be most unusual were the President unaware of the fact that you have been out to get his skin from the beginning, would it not?—yet you pretend that this is not true, with a surprised "who, me?" attitude, when he has mentioned this fact.

The American people ought to stop and think before accepting at "face value" all your slanted information and false rumors, i.e.: Is the President cracking? It is said President Nixon is having psychiatric treatment... The President is capable of setting off an atomic war! etc. etc. You hope to create mass panic; you have succeeded in causing confusion and lack of confidence, but it will not lead to the resignation nor the impeachment of the President.

And while you're digging, wouldn't it be interesting to see what you might uncover in some (VIPs) Democratic closets, regarding bribery, tax evasion, and —why not?—bugging!

Of course, it's common knowledge that Sen. Edward Kennedy expects to be the next Pre —he's keeping his nose clear his publicity portrait is jus too—of the ideal father an voted husband; with your perhaps enough of the Ame people will forget the wee orgy of the Senator and his mates, in which he cause young girl's death. The s Kennedys were never harme the press—even the Bay of fiasco was not published in d at the time.

In trying to destroy Presi Nixon you have succeeded destroying the prestige of United States, and the confid of the world in our g country!

V. BOYRIVE
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

'Not a Crook'

Mr. Nixon's dramatic exclam tion, "I'm not a crook," puts i in even worse light. That mark degrades the office of presidency and makes a shamb of it. He was ill-advised to on this credibility campaign. much too late. His continual s port of and "faith" in Ehrlichm Haldeman and Mitchell pro only one thing. He is afr Should they start talking, it certainly put the noose arou his neck. Perhaps the best w out of this tragic mess would an announcement by his phy cian that the President's hea forces him to resign.

(Mrs.) IRENE MARTE
Croisiers, Switzerland.

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Unwanted in Bangladesh

Fears Raised for 300,000 Biharis

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Nov. 26 (WP).—Hundreds of thousands of Bihari Muslems, desperate to go to Pakistan but unwanted there, face economic privation and starvation in Bangladesh.

Pakistan, which is now picking and choosing those Biharis it will admit, is certain to select considerably fewer than 100,000. This means that, when the repatriation process is completed in the next few months, about 200,000 frightened and unwilling Biharis will be stuck in Bangladesh.

The Biharis are the rejects of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971. Neither by choice of the country they left a quarter-century ago nor the country in which they now find themselves, do they have no claims left on the eastern Indian state of Bihar. Now destitutes and Urdu speakers, they are regarded as fuel for the fires of linguistic politics in Punjabi-dominated Pakistan. As collaborators and supporters of the Pakistani Army they are detested in Bangladesh.

Bottom of Barrel

Although the threat of violence against the Biharis has subsided since the 1970 Bangladesh war of independence, they are still at the bottom of the barrel for jobs and food. "Starvation is certain," said an official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

"We won't push them into the Ganges, only into the Bay of Bengal," said Relief and Rehabilitation Minister Abdul Momen, echoing a recent comment of Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman. "But finding jobs for them is going to be a problem. At the moment we give jobs to Biharis and non-Bengalis, to Bengalis, there will be an obvious resentment."

At the moment, an estimated 40 percent of the half-million Biharis in Bangladesh have jobs, growing daily with unemployment soaring among the majority Bengali population. The Biharis command no priority whatsoever.

"I have not had work for two years," said Mohammed Hussain, a 32-year-old father of two children. "If I could find work, I would take my chances and stay in Bangladesh, although I know I am not welcome here."

Mr. Hussain, who before the independence war was a moulder in a glass factory near Dacca, lives in a split bamboo shack in the festering, stinking alleyways of Mohammedpur, a major Bihari camp. About 30,000 Biharis and non-Bengalis as the government labels them—live at Mohammedpur.

Although the camp is supervised by the ICRC and food comes from various international organizations, hunger already stalks the muddy lanes. Just a few days ago, the government of Bangladesh ordered the daily adult food ration to be reduced from 11.5 ounces of unground wheat to 11.2 ounces.

The UN World Health Organization had earlier determined that 11.5 ounces of wheat, which produces 6.4 ounces of flour, was the minimum daily requirement for an adult to survive.

But, in fact, even the newly reduced ration is nothing more than a figure on paper. At Mohammedpur, the average adult gets just a bit more than six ounces of wheat, by the time the Bangladesh Red Cross gets it delivered and the local police and Bengalis with bogus ration cards take their rake-off.

And Mohammedpur is considered one of the better camps in the country, because of its proximity to the foreign community in Dacca. At Saidpur, in the north, they're getting just over two ounces of wheat a day. And at the big port of Khulna, where distribution is no problem, the ration is 3.2 ounces.

Asked by a correspondent for the official explanation, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister Momen replied: "I will have to inquire. This is the first I hear of it. I'll have to look into it."

The minister's profession of ignorance, which could indeed be genuine, reflects accurately the best the Biharis could expect: neglect of a not very benign sort.

Knowing that they're not wanted in Bangladesh, nearly every Bihari refuses to believe that he could not be wanted in Pakistan, too. "Of course they will accept us," said Mohammed Panchu. "We are Pakistanis. We have given everything for Pakistan. They will not refuse us."

Told of Limit

Mr. Panchu owned a clothing shop before the war. Now he, his wife and five children have nothing. Staring at a visitor through thick glasses, his small, thin face covered with a white stubble, Mr. Panchu refused to accept what the visitor told him—that under an agreement signed in New Delhi three months ago, Pakistan was free to choose those persons it wanted to admit from among those who applied and that the overwhelming majority would be rejected.

"Why should Pakistan set a limit?" Mr. Panchu asked. "Why should they reject us? They will not."

The Biharis see themselves as loyal Pakistanis who fought and sacrificed for their country. The government of Pakistan, however, is not grateful.

The New Delhi agreement, signed by Pakistan and India on behalf of Bangladesh, set the terms for the repatriation of three groups of people: 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in India; 150,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan and a "substantial number" of Biharis.

This "substantial number," which in theory has no predetermined limit, is to be made up of persons who fit the following categories: those who normally lived in West Pakistan before the war; those with members of their immediate families in the West; employees of the Pakistani central government and 25,000 "hardship cases."

According to a top source in the ICRC, which is now conducting a complete poll of Biharis, about 400,000 are expected to ask to go to Pakistan by the time registration is completed at the end of December. "Each and every one of them fully believes he fits one of the categories," the source said.

But except for central government employees, about whom records exist, most Biharis have no valid identity. Pakistan, taking full advantage of this lapse, has so far approved only 30,000 applicants. By the middle of the month, less than half of these *had actually gone to Pakistan.*

100,000 Escape

While the slow movement is caused largely by Pakistani foot-dragging, there is another complication. More than 100,000 Biharis have escaped from Bangladesh since the end of the war, slipping across the border into India and Nepal and some through Burma into Thailand.

Some of those persons cleared for admission by Pakistan are among the escapees and the ICRC is unable to contact them, further slowing down legal repatriation.

There is a widespread belief among Bengalis in Dacca that India gave in to loose language on the Biharis in order to appease Pakistan and get rid of the costly and embarrassing burden of the POWs.

Although government officials refuse to comment on this belief, they concede that the New Delhi pact gives Pakistan certain advantages. "Pakistan is not committed to any number," Foreign Secretary Enayat Karim said in an interview. "So we can safely assume that quite a few [Biharis] will remain in Bangladesh."

Mr. Karim and Mr. Momen insist that those Biharis who remain behind need not fear for their lives.

But both officials said the great problem will be in resettling the Biharis, not just economically but politically. "There is a long-term worry about how these formerly privileged people are going to adjust to competing with Bengalis as equals," Mr. Karim said.

Mr. Momen also referred to the problem of getting the money to "settle" the Biharis. "We will first appeal to world governments and international organizations to urge Pakistan to take them," Mr. Momen said. "Failing that, we will have to appeal to the world to help us settle them."

As to how the Biharis would be able to adjust to living among the Bengalis under the new rules of the game in Bangladesh, Mr. Momen said simply: "They will have to adjust. They have no choice."

Small Choice Seen

Perhaps, but Mohammed Zaqir believes he has some small choice. And he is not prepared to adjust.

Mr. Zaqir is a former razakar, a Bihari who joined the Pakistani Army and fought against the Bengali insurgents during the nine-month civil struggle. As an enemy within, the razakars were often more feared and hated than the West Pakistani troops.

Mr. Zaqir was captured by the Indian Army on the last day of the war and held as a prisoner of war for two months. Then he was turned over to the Bangladesh authorities and jailed. He was released last weeek.

"I have killed for my country," Mr. Zaqir said proudly, "and my country wants me. When we were captured by the Indians, my commander told us we could come to Pakistan whenever we were freed."

Standing in a soldierly parade rest in a shabby Mohammedpur camp office, the slim, 28-year-old man said that as a former razakar he had "too many enemies" among the Bengalis to remain in Bangladesh. "If for some reason Pakistan refuses to accept me, I'll try to make my own way there," he said. "I'll die trying if I have to."

Amnesty Group Says 60 Nations Employ Torture

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—More governments are turning to torture to retain power and soldiers are taking over from the police as torturers, Amnesty International said yesterday.

The London-based organization concerned with political detainees throughout the world said in its 334-page report there is evidence "that the practice of torture is being internationalized. Experts and their training, as well as torture equipment, are provided by one government for use in another state."

The report listed such physical tortures as beatings, sexual assault, suffocation, submersion and deprivation of sleep. Non-physical tortures included incarceration of sane persons in insane asylums, sensory deprivation and audio-visual terror techniques.

"Torture has virtually become a worldwide phenomenon," the report said. Among the 60 countries listed in the report as using torture for political purposes were: Portugal, the Soviet Union, Argentina and Brazil.

Associated Press.

BEARING UP—Newborn polar bear, being tenderly bottle-fed by official at Cincinnati zoo, is the first viable polar bear birth in the zoo's 98-year history. The 1 1/2-pounder is given a better than average chance of survival. These bears are an endangered species and have a life expectancy of 30 years.

SEATO Planning to Cut Staff 82% Because of China Détente

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization—SEATO—announced yesterday a plan to cut its military staff by more than 82 percent as part of a reorganization prompted by the new détente with China.

The revamping was ordered by the foreign ministers of SEATO nations at a meeting on Sept. 28 in New York, and the specific plans have been submitted to member governments with approval expected before Dec. 31.

SEATOs military planning office, which kept current plans for defense against any aggression by China, is to be scrapped in favor of an "office of security affairs" concentrating on counter subversion.

Military Exercises Continue

However, Secretary-General Sunthorn Hongladarom told a news conference the 19-year-old organization would continue to hold military exercises, the scope and timing of which are yet to be decided.

He said that the formulation of plans for actual joint military action against aggression had been suspended, but plans could be brought out and reactivated upon recommendation by military chiefs of staff of member nations.

The civilian side of the seven-member alliance is to lose nearly 18 percent of its staff, but Mr. Sunthorn said community development and educational programs would be maintained and possibly expanded.

In numbers, the plan would cut the total SEATO staff from about 254 persons to 177, the greatest reductions being in military non-commissioned officers and drivers.

Mr. Sunthorn gave no estimate of the new budget of SEATO, which spends about $1.75 million a year.

22 Saved From Ship

ALDERNEY, Channel Islands, Nov. 26 (AP).—A Royal Navy helicopter lifted 22 crewmen to safety from a stricken Cypriot freighter today but another man was missing in heavy seas off this English Channel island.

102 Killed in Surge in Fighting As Reds Attack Near Saigon

SAIGON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Communist forces today staged an attack that was the closest to Saigon since September. In clashes throughout South Vietnam, government and Viet Cong troops suffered a total of 102 killed in fighting in the last 24 hours.

The South Vietnamese command said that 15 Communist soldiers were killed in a predawn attack against a government infantry position 18 miles northeast of Saigon.

Government casualties were listed as two dead and one wounded in the battle, five miles northwest of Tan Uyen district town, which is a few miles from South Vietnam's second biggest air base, Bien Hoa.

In September, Communist troops attacked a government position 11 miles southwest of the capital.

In fighting during the past two days near the Cambodian border, where several thousand government troops are trying to reopen an important highway, North Vietnamese gunners have continued heavy shelling, blocking a South Vietnamese advance.

Near Overrun Post

The Saigon command said that the Communists fired 100 rounds of 105-mm artillery yesterday into government infantry units south of the Bu Prang outpost, which the Reds overran more than three weeks ago. The area is about 120 miles northeast of Saigon.

Viet Cong forces also attacked government infantry and militia units in northern Quang Ngai Province yesterday, but the attacks were repulsed, leaving 16 Communists dead. Government troops reported four killed, six wounded and three missing.

The Saigon command reported that the Communists breached the *cease-fire 93 times* during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today and 15 times between 6 a.m. and midday today.

The figures represented a relatively high level of fighting, which could be a result of good weather conditions following recent floods brought by typhoons along the central coasts.

In Cambodia, Communist-led insurgents yesterday shot up a Mekong River convoy of 13 vessels near the town of Neak Leung, 70 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, and sank a Cambodian tugboat, a Phnom Penh military spokesman said today. He said that the other vessels in the convoy were damaged, but no one was killed or wounded.

The spokesman said that the six cargo boats and seven oil tankers were bringing essential supplies from South Vietnam and were negotiating a narrow passage slowly when attacked with rockets, recoilless rifles and heavy machine guns.

The spokesman said that the Khmer Rouge insurgent forces yesterday ago shelled the isolated city of Takeo, 40 miles south of Phnom Penh, killing one civilian and wounding 10.

He reported sporadic fighting near the isolated provincial capital of Prey Veng, 27 miles east of the capital. Government troops near Prey Veng yesterday killed 31 insurgents while one government soldier died.

There was sporadic fighting also, the spokesman said, on Highway 4 leading to the deep-sea port of Kompong Som. The highway remained blocked by insurgents.

Fired TV Chief Calls Pompidou 'Worn Out, Slack'

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Arthur Conte, who was dismissed last month as head of the state-run radio and television network in France, says in a new book that President Georges Pompidou is a worn-out, irresolute man who governs the nation in a state of permanent indecision.

Mr. Conte, in a book of memoirs, says that because the president no longer makes decisions and because Prime Minister Pierre Messmer is a mere shadow, power is really held by "anonymous and irresponsible" aides and advisers.

Mr. Conte, a onetime Socialist who became a Gaullist deputy before taking over the Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française last year, was fired from the ORTF after a public row over government interference in programs and over the network's financial deficit.

In his book "Hommes Libres" ("Free Men"), published today, Mr. Conte calls Mr. Pompidou "a worn-out, slack man who is more irresolute than ever," adding: "He has come to rule in a state of permanent indecision, even permanent contradiction . . . It is a problem of character."

The author says that France is governed in an anarchic way by "a strange government of spoiled children." He predicted that, if things do not change, the leftist dream of winning power from the Gaullists will be on its way to being realized.

Surgery for Djilas

BELGRADE, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Milovan Djilas, 62, Yugoslav writer and former vice-president, successfully underwent prostate surgery last week, family sources said yesterday.

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MUSIC IN PARIS

Two Stops for Opera Fanatics

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Paris opera fanatics had two stops to make over the weekend—a new production of Puccini's "La Bohème" at the Opéra and a concert performance of Donizetti's "Caterina Cornaro" at the Salle Pleyel—and while Puccini fared very nicely, it was Donizetti and Montserrat Caballé who broke the applause meter.

And not without reason, for this late Donizetti work is a relatively recent and decidedly welcome exhumation from the bel canto graveyard. It is contemporary with the younger Verdi's early successes, and sounds like it, with powerful musical and dramatic accents, a consistently interesting orchestral framework, and vocal writing that both seizes on strong dramatic situations (although the libretto on the whole is no great shakes) and demands some formidable singing.

Montserrat Caballé, who sang the title role in Donizetti's "Caterina Cornaro."

Splendid Voice

The Spanish soprano, who has just opened the Barcelona opera season in a staging of the work, was in splendid voice and in far more dramatic temperament than is sometimes the case. She not only produced some ravishing and dramatic sounds, but her recent stage experience in the part probably stood her in good stead, for she (and Donizetti) let the character grow in the music. And the character of Caterina—a victim of love and intrigue in Venetian-Cypriot political circles in the 15th century—is not without its subtleties.

Giacomo Aragall, pacing himself through a noticeable indisposition, was nevertheless a very stylish tenor lover; a young American baritone, Ryan Edwards, displayed a rich high baritone and a solid sense of style as Lusignano, the tenor's sympathetic rival; and Gwynne Howell's sonorous and incisive bass was well employed as Mocenigo. Gianfranco Masini did not always get the desired attack and wealth of sound from the French Radio Lyric Orchestra and Chorus, but he kept things moving along nicely.

At the Opéra, the new "La Bohème," staged by Gian Carlo Menotti, proved to be a welcome step in the repertory-building task. It was also something of a novelty, for the Puccini work has always heretofore been the artistic property, so to speak, of the now-defunct Opéra-Comique.

Menotti and his designer, Luigi Samaritani, had the perfectly agreeable notion of moving the action from Murger's mid-1800s to Puccini's fin-de-siècle. This gave the designer a chance to create a Café Momus in the image of, say, the Deux Magots, and thus get one of the biggest hands of the evening.

But despite that and other attractive touches, there were incongruities. His bohemian artists were dressed more like bankers, and the garret staircase did not permit the somewhat portly Carlo Cossutta (Rodolfo) and his Mimi, Jeannette Pilou, to exit arm in arm, and—so many productions do it, why complain, but were café terraces open in midwinter in the 19th century? Menotti's staging was rich in detail, but much of the detail was obtrusive, such as the colorful bum cutting up during Musetta's waltz.

Things were better musically under Aldo Ceccato's idiomatic and sympathetic leadership. Pilou was an appealing Mimi and Cossutta an admirably restrained Rodolfo, finishing Act I on a pianissimo low note instead of a fortissimo high one, and Act IV with dignified grief instead of with supplementary sobs. Claude Meloni, stepping in on short notice for Robert Kerns, was Marcello, Yves Bisson was Schaunard, and José Van Dam was Colline, all well sung and amusingly acted. and Michel Roux and Jacques Loreau contributed nice character sketches as Benoit and Alcindoro. Joanna Bruno was a lively but somewhat hard-voiced Musetta.

Indian Relics Dug Up in Conn.

WINDSOR, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP).—American Indian relics dating to 1600 BC have been unearthed in what archaeologists believe was a large cemetery where ashes were deposited in saucer-shaped holes after the bodies were cremated.

State archaeologist Dr. Douglas P. Jordan said the find is "rather spectacular," not only because the artifacts were found intact, but also because such artifacts are rarely found any more. They were uncovered last month by workers constructing a warehouse.

The relics include axes, spearheads, drills, scrapers and two minerals which were used for starting fires, but no skeletons or skulls were discovered, Dr. Jordan said.

Two Get Karajan Prize

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP).—A Japanese and a Russian shared the top award in the biennial Herbert Von Karajan Prize for Young Conductors, it was announced yesterday. An international jury selected Kazuhiro Kaizumi, 24, and Kasily Sinaisky, 26. First prize includes a 10,000 deutsche mark cash award. The pair also will be invited to conduct Mr. Von Karajan's Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

MUSIC IN LONDON

A National Birthday Party for Britten

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—A virtually nationwide celebration of Benjamin Britten's 60th birthday (Nov. 22) reached an extraordinary climax yesterday, with BBC's Radio-3 devoting the entire day to broadcasts of his music and with BBC-TV, last night, putting on a 105-minute retrospective extravaganza ending with a live telecast from the Royal Albert Hall of his Spring Symphony performed by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under Andre Previn.

Has any other composer been so lavishly honored in his lifetime? I doubt it. It was a unique celebration confirming the unique position that Britten holds in modern music, and not in Britain. It is in the nature of his uniqueness that rationalization may be found.

A glib formulation might be that the secret of Britten's success has been his disposition and ability to write modern music for the man who hates modern music. But there is more to it than that. My own guess is that Britten appears to British music-lovers as a reassuring symbol of the survival of a British—and European—musical tradition.

Aloof From Fashion

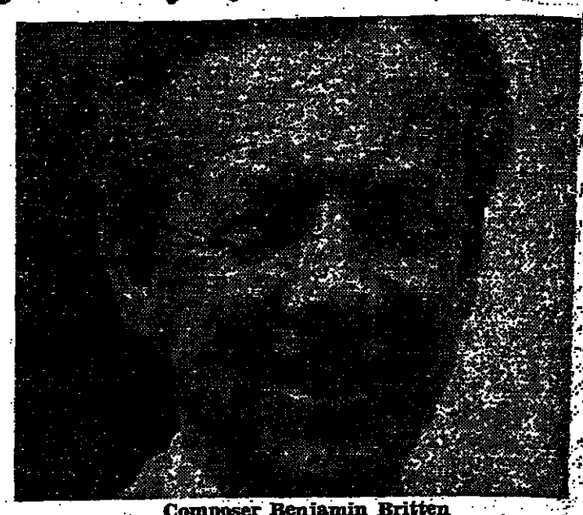
He has become fashionable by avoiding fashion. He has remained aloof from all the musical fashions of the century: neoclassicism, serialism, electronic experimentation, aleatory adventure, etc. His music has a contemporary gloss, but it is rooted in tradition, even conventional. His success has been, I suspect, a triumph not of genius, but of intelligence—and of a musicianship both fervent and fastidious.

There was a clue in some excavations from the BBC's archives at the beginning of last night's telecast. These were examples of his earliest professional work, music for commercials and documentaries dating from the late Thirties. They were accompanied by a quote from Britten at the time: "Our job is to be useful—and to the living."

Most of the "useful" music of this century has been written for films, radio, television and song backings, and most of this music has remained within the melodic, harmonic and instrumental conventions of the European masterpieces. Britten, had he chosen to work in these fields, could have been the best composer of them all.

He chose, instead, the more respectable forms of opera, symphony, art song, chamber music and choral works, daring to write essentially conventional and "useful" music at a time when other composers, fearing to seem imitative, sought a kind of communal originality that ended by being less original than Britten. He was skilful enough, craftsman enough and, above all, intelligent enough to get away with it.

The lesson would seem to be that tastes have not changed as much as we are led to believe. Britten has never been more original than in the notion that a composer's job is to write "useful" music—and not just for film, radio and television. career has shown that it still be done in the time-hon forms, and this was, I sug what the unprecedented "m happy returns" was all about.



Composer Benjamin Britten

Super star.

Jim Beam

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MUSIC IN ITALY

'Extended' Edition of 'Don Carlos' a Succe

By William Weaver

VENICE, Nov. 26 (IHT).—In 1971, the Institute of Verdi Studies in Parma held an international congress of musicologists devoted exclusively to one Verdi opera: "Don Carlos." Before that well attended meeting, Verdi's "French" masterpiece, composed for the Paris Opéra in 1867, was certainly familiar to audiences everywhere (including those of Covent Garden and of the Metropolitan), but perhaps its vital position in the Verdian canon was not entirely realized. In any case, the many papers read at the congress (and subsequently published) have continued to stimulate further investigation of the work.

Perhaps the most spectacular result was the discovery, two years ago, of several passages of music—some of them fairly long—that Verdi composed but then cut just after the Paris dress rehearsal. The English critic Andrew Porter found this material, more than 15 minutes of music, in the orchestral parts. He prepared a performing edition of the excisions and last year the Boston Opera under Sarah Caldwell and then the BBC offered "complete" performances of "Don Carlos."

This edition—minus, inevitably, the lengthy ballet music which Verdi could not cut in balletomane Paris—has now been heard in Italian translation, inaugurating the season at the Teatro La Fenice in Venice. The unfamiliar, extended version of "Don Carlos" has been an almost unqualified success and rightly so.

Especially moving is the duet between Don Carlos and his father after the death of Rodrigo, a kind of apotheosis which rounds out a scene already of heartrending beauty. But there is also an appealing opening chorus, an exchange between Elisa and Eboli, and a longer intervention of Rodrigo before his fa duet with Don Carlos.

The Fenice assembled a fi cast, in which Nicolai Ghia as Philip, and Fiorenza Cos as Eboli, were outstanding. much-publicized and much bated soprano Katia Ricci sang soberly but uninterest until she reached Elisabetta's aria, which she delivered nuance and feeling. The Veriano Luchetti was out depth, but not actually ne Piero Cappuccili was a bland fectual Rodrigo, and the corner Gianfranco Cassarà a promising Inquisitor.

Perhaps to guarantee swift of movement, Pier Luigi Pizz signed uniformly gray sets stroying Verdi's carefully pac ed alternation of indoors and doors, skies and ceilings. Faggiani's staging was gen apt, though sometimes sol scious (the scene changes sionally overshadowed mu moments of the libretto). conductor, Georges Prêtre, alert playing from the orch though now and then the —and once or twice the sol found it hard to keep up him. Nevertheless, like the tor, he kept things moving.

The four-and-a-half-hour formance did not seem long the merit is, of course, Ver

INSIGHT AT PARIS SHOW

Seating Arrangements and Society

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Ghislaine's plans de table are a fascinating insight into 25 years of French social life.

On display at the Findlay Gallery (until the end of the week) the plans de tables (seating arrangements) are the work of Princess Ghislaine de Polignac, a mainstay of Paris society.

A polished blonde with periwinkle-blue eyes, the princess does public relations but also spends a lot of time helping out with parties. Besides her natural penchant for them, she has an artistic background.

"Both my father and brother painted. As children, we spent a lot of time in museums and I was always art conscious. At school, I got bad grades because I was constantly doodling.

"When I moved into my apartment in the Hotel Lambert" (one of Paris's beautiful houses on Ile Saint Louis), "I started making plans de table because I noticed that people like to know in advance next to whom they're being seated. I also made them huge because," the princess added tactfully, "many of my guests were not young and I did not want them to have to pull out their glasses."

Illustrated Story

As a result, the plans grew into little tableaux. As each of them is closely related to the occasion, the whole collection offers a fairly complete and illustrated story of Paris society's parties in the past 25 years.

One of the earliest balls the princess illustrated was the Bal des Oiseaux given at the Palais Rose right after World War II. The costumes were by Jacques Fath, who, with Christian Dior, was the young lion of Paris couture.

A few years later, Yves Saint Laurent, then a young man working at Dior's, decorated an exotic Bal des Iles given by Baron de Rédé, with giant pineapples.

The Bal de l'Essor, a charity ball given every year by Baronne de Cabrol, took place in 1954 at the Palais des Glaces. Each guest had to skate his way in. The illustration of that ball shows Baron de Rédé making his grand entrance in an 18th-century sleigh pushed by white-wigged butlers and surrounded by 12 women in swan's costumes.

In 1967 a dinner for Princess Margaret of Denmark and Prince Henrik, then recently engaged and on their first trip together to Paris, was illustrated with the entwined coats of arms of both families.

In Contrast

In contrast, a small dinner for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in 1968 called for a classic plan de table presented as an open book.

In 1969, in a landmark in the party world, Baron de Rédé gave his Oriental ball at which guests were greeted by two life-size papier-mâché elephants ringing a gong on top of the courtyard. The plan shows the baron's costume which the princess designed. Cardin made it. "I spent hours at the Bibliothèque Nationale and copied the picture of an Afghan warrior. I insisted that the costume be black and gray, because I knew everybody else would dress quite gaudily." (They did.)

Last June, the princess gave a dinner for Baronne Guy de Rothschild for which she painted 60 plates with Belle Epoque Dames de Ches Maxims (turn-of-the-century flirts). Having given the party, she also gave the plates to the baroness, which took some doing because all the women guests wanted to take their plates home.

Some Opinions

Having lived through it all, the princess has some definite opinions about parties. "Since the war, people keep saying Parisian life is over. It is not so. Fortunately, Paris is as brilliant and elegant and always, even if the so-called Saison de Paris is shorter than it used to be, which makes it even more hectic."

If Proust were alive, he would surely like to hear the princess saying that "you can't buy your way into Paris society. People here have seen too much to be impressed. The only assets that make it are beauty or wit. Money is important, but money alone is not enough."

Combining Krishna and Arithmetic

By Eleanor Blau

DALLAS (NYT).—Krishna Kumari was telling her kindergarten pupils a story about Lord Krishna and a bee the other day when she stopped to scold a boy for inattention.

"Oh, there's Jason, listening to his mind, his garbage-pail mind," Krishna Kumari said. Jason put his hands to his eyes in shame. He stayed that way a long time, face tilted down, the topknot of hair sprouting from his otherwise shaved head.

"Servant of the mind," the young teacher intoned, gazing at him. Then she resumed the tale.

The scene was a classroom of the Gurukula, a boarding school to which the more dedicated members of the so-called Hare Krishna cult send their children when they reach the age of 4 or 5.

It is the only school so far for the movement, which was founded in the United States in 1965 by an Indian guru, A. C. Bhaktivedanta, known to his devotees as Prabhupada, a title of respect.

5,000 Followers

He had come to tell the West about Krishna, God of the Vedic scriptures who is said to have taken human form 5,000 years ago. Prabhupada now has 5,000 followers, three-quarters of whom are in the United States. The rest are in Europe and Asia, according to the Los Angeles headquarters of his International Society of Krishna Consciousness.

The devotees, who take Indian spiritual names, have become a familiar sight in many cities. Dressed in orange or pale yellow garments—the men with shaved heads except for a tuft of hair—the young ascetics sell Krishna literature and ring little bells, chanting the name of their lord.

Only some are strong enough in the faith to send their children to the school. Parents are asked, although not required, to visit the youngsters only once a year.

Seventy-five children from the ages of 3 to 15 presently attend the Gurukula, whose name means place of the guru in Sanskrit.

Ten adults, most in their late 20s, teach and supervise the children with the help of assistants. Pupils are divided into three age levels and are separated, according to sex, in the oldest or advanced group.

Context of the Faith

The world of Krishna pervades their lives. They learn reading and writing in English and Sanskrit, arithmetic, history and geography, all in the context of the faith.

"Then Krishna swallowed all the flames of the fire until it was completely gone," reads a 10-year-old, in a sari and pigtails, from one of the sect's books for children. The teacher nods. "What is the verb?" he asks. "What is the object?"

Krishna Kumari's reproach in the kindergarten class reflected a basic aim of the two-year-old school: to teach self-control.

"A person who can control his senses and mind can learn and understand many things," explained Nandarani, supervisor of the older girls and wife of Dayanda, the headmaster. "We assure that they are going to be good devotees of God as well as good all-around citizens, free from lust, anger and greed, which are the major ailments in American society."

Cold Showers

All students and teachers take two cold showers a day, the first when they rise at 3:30 or 4 a.m. Adult devotees believe that sexual desire wastes spiritual energy, so the only permissible contact is between married couples once a month at the optimum time for procreation.

The children do not leave the school except to play in the yard or, in the case of the older pupils, sell literature in the neighborhood. Donations, $100-a-month tuition and the sale of incense manufactured at the sect's Los Angeles headquarters provide the school's $10,000 monthly income, spokesmen said.

Historical Jazz Album Produced By Smithsonian

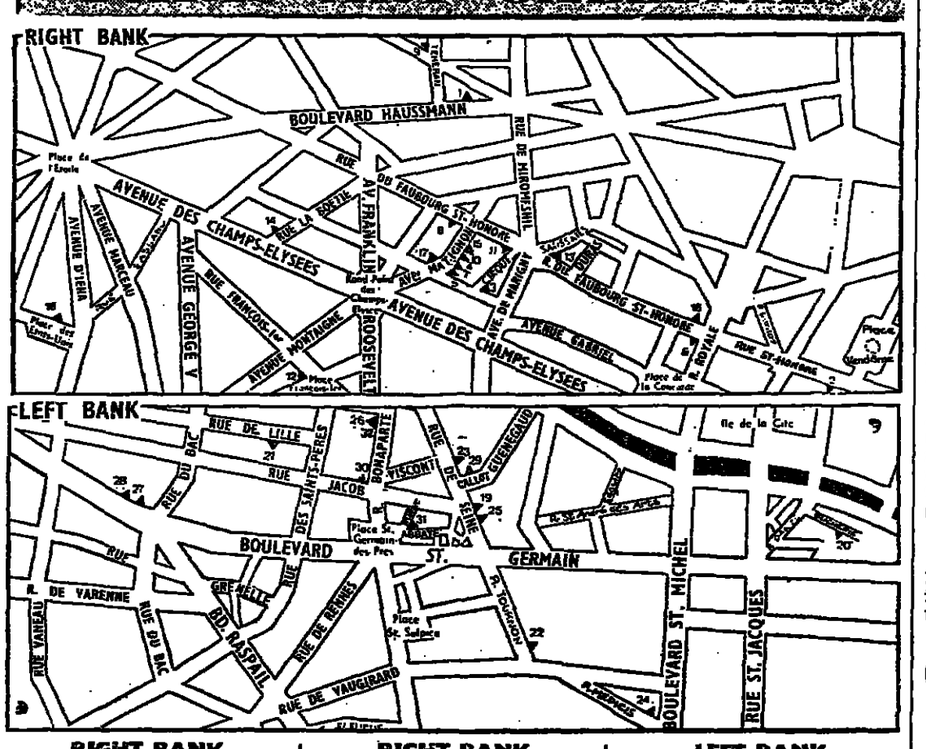
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Smithsonian Institution has produced a comprehensive collection of classic jazz, unprecedented in that it draws on the archives of all of the major recording firms.

There are six long-playing records in the boxed set, containing 86 selections from the great figures of American jazz. It is both a beginner's library and a rare collection of records, some of them long unavailable.

Several record companies have issued historical jazz sets, but drawn only from their own catalogues. The museum's project enlisted the cooperation of 17 companies.

The Smithsonian had to agree that the record set will not be sold in commercial outlets. The public may buy it from the museum's shops by mail, for $21.50 including postage and handling.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



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DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. † — New. NA — Not available. BF. Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss franc. + — Offer prices. s — asked

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1973

...de Pledges ...S. Industry ...ill Get Fuel

...olding a Slump ...kes Top Priority

By Carl Gewirtz

...NDON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—The ... administration intends to ...he full force of its authority ...ep fuel flowing to industry ...otect the nation's output of ... and services and to mini... the risk of widespread un...oyment.

...e will not create a recession ... by ignoring this crisis or ...anicking in the face of it," ...les DiBona, special con...nt to the President on ..., said here today. "We ... to squeeze down demand (for ... shift some of it to coal and ...mize U.S. oil production."

DiBona, who helped draw ...e energy emergency actions ...nced by President Nixon ...night, said that "we intend to ...ll we can to keep fuels flow... to those sectors of the ...my where fuel use is di... related to industrial and ...omic output.

...e will have to cut back on ...personal consumption of fuel ...ome heating, lighting, private ...obile travel and other uses."

...ld a conference of European ...ers and money managers.

Drivers Worst Hit

... now envisioned, passenger ...rivers will be the worst hit ...e nation's oil refiners shunt ...uels needed by industry. This ...mean that during the first ... months of next year—the ...t of winter and the worst of ...anticipated shortages—gaso... output will be 1.4 million ...s a day, or 21.4 percent, ... normal demand.

...e will request, encourage and ...ecessary order" refiners to ... this shift, he said.

...e oil shortage, at its worst ...g the first quarter of 1974, ...pected to equal 17 percent ...rojected demand. However, ...quid petroleum constitutes ...6 percent of U.S. energy use, ...shortfall is forecast to be ...8 percent of needs.

...e object of the Nixon mea... yesterday, cutting home ...g oil 15 percent as of Jan. 1 ...banning retail sales of gaso... on Sundays as of next month, ...signed to keep the shortfalls ... falling equally on the ...y-consuming sectors.

...us, when the administration ...ed reductions come into ef... commercial enterprises will ...themselves with a 25 percent ...while industry's shortfall will ... the area of 10 percent. But ...t or all" of industry's cutback ...be made up by "simple im...ements in efficiency of oper..., better maintenance and the ...llusion of very simple devices ...ve fuel," Mr. DiBona said.

...me 250,000 barrels of oil a ... are expected to be saved by ...ing electricity generation back ... oil to coal, and the admin...tion is seeking legislative au...ity to order this transfer. ... administration is also seeking ...horization for the Atomic ...gy Commission to divert elec...y from its uranium enrich...t processing to utilities while ... are closed for the conversion ...that customers will not be ...rived of services.

... addition, Mr. DiBona esti...ed that another 150,000 to ...00 barrels of oil a day could ...ecovered from U.S. wells cur...ly operating at less than ...imum efficiency and from ...sits on federally owned land.

... indicated that the adminis...on hopes to avoid the war ...'s system of ration books, ...h he said the public seems ...hink is a panacea for the ...tage problem. "It's a hum... experience to try to devise ...stem that is equitable and ..." he observed. While no final ...ion has yet been made, ...oning will be implemented if ...ssary," he added.

...ing that known U.S. coal ...rves "could meet our energy ...s for at least 800 years, based ...current consumption rates," DiBona said the government ...epping up its research pro...ams on how to use coal more ...ently. He said the admin...tion is seeking congressional ...oval for a $115-million addi... to the fiscal 1974 budget for ...gy research and half of that ... would be earmarked for coal.

...urco Is Worth...

Nov. 26, 1973

... Eurco, the currency cocktail of ...nine EEC monies, is made up of ...percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent ...ch francs, 14.6 percent pounds ster..., 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, ...percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent ...a 1 percent Luxembourg francs and ...rcent Irish pounds. As calculated by ...Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the ...o was today worth:

.....	2.16109	Belgian Fr.	47.53710
...ch Fr.	5.62572	Krone	7.59225
.....	0.50683	Irish £.....	0.50685
.....	754.22404	Lux. Fr....	47.53710
...ders ..	3.29869	U.S. $	1.19513

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pollution-Free Plastic Developed

Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories Inc., of Japan, has developed a pollution-free plastic made from starch rather than oil. Hayashibara officials say the starch-based plastic, which dissolves in water and does not emit a poisonous gas when burned, has the same strength as that made from oil. The plastic, to be produced through fermentation of starch, is also resistant to weak acids, alkali and oil, they say. The company plans to build a test plant with a capacity of 10 metric tons a month by the autumn of next year, aiming at construction of a 3,000 to 5,000-ton-a-year plant in 1975.

Arab-Japanese Bank Planned

Negotiations are nearing completion for the establishment of a joint Arab-Japanese investment bank based in Japan, French banking sources report. The bank will use Arab funds for investment in Japan and also to finance trade between Arab countries and Japan. Five Japanese banks are involved in the project, including Bank of Tokyo, the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan and Nomura Securities. Arab participants include the Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises as well as the Jordanian Arab Bank, the sources say.

IBM Sets 2% Price Increase

International Business Machines is introducing price increases that include a rise of 2 percent for most data-processing products and services. IBM says the price adjustments reflect the increasing cost of doing business and have been reviewed with the Cost of Living Council. The price increase of 2 percent for equipment rental, monthly maintenance, data processing education and program products is effective from March 1, 1974. IBM also announces price increases for office products, including a boost of about 5 percent for electric typewriters.

Nippon Metal to Cut Aluminum Sales

Nippon Light Metal Co. plans to curtail aluminum shipments to customers by 20 percent, effective with December shipments, because of a production cutback resulting from electricity and oil shortages. Nippon Light Metal produces about 28,000 tons of aluminum a month. The company also plans to raise its price for aluminum to 230,000 yen (about $820) a metric ton from 205,000 yen, effective with December shipments, due to increased labor and raw-materials costs.

Degussa Forms New U.S. Company

Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheideanstalt AG (Degussa) has formed a new U.S. subsidiary, Degussa Alabama Inc., which will build a chemical production plant on a 300-acre site near Mobile, Ala. In a first $36-million investment phase a 16,000-metric-ton-a-year methionine plant and an aerosil plant with yearly capacity of 5,400 metric tons will be built on the site by 1976. This will bring Degussa's worldwide production capacity to 46,000 tons of methionine and 28,000 tons of aerosil. Methionine is an amino acid used mainly for supplementing mixed poultry feedstuffs and aerosil is a fumed silica for special industrial applications.

Machine Tool Orders Surge 12% in U.S. to a 4-Year High

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool orders in October rose to the highest levels in more than four years. The energy shortage and other factors, however, are clouding the outlook.

Bookings for these key capital goods last month totaled $258.9 million, up 12 percent from $230.3 million in September and 83 percent above the $141.8 million a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

The October rise was sparked by increased demand from the domestic metal-working industry. Orders by U.S. manufacturers rose 21 percent from September to $233.2 million, up from $192.3 million, and were 84 percent above the $126.5 million of October, 1972. Foreign orders fell 32 percent to $25.7 million from $38 million in September but were 67 percent above the $15.4 million of a year earlier.

The October totals pushed 10-month orders for machine tools to $2.17 billion, about double the $1.09 billion of a year earlier. That put orders for the year to date above the $2.08 billion for all 1966, the highest year since combined metal-cutting and metal-forming machine records have been kept.

Energy Crisis Effects

The October figures do not reflect any impact of the latest energy crisis, which did not become obvious until November. Effects of the shortage on machine tools are hard to predict, and may be difficult to measure even in retrospect. Many industry officials believe that the current rate of machine-tool ordering is unsistainably high, and that orders are likely to taper off somewhat in coming months regardless of energy considerations.

However, a continued shortage of petroleum products may slow machine-tool ordering by the automotive industry, which is a major market. And if anti-pollution restrictions on automobiles are significantly reduced, some potential orders for auto-emission cleanup equipment may be lost.

In contrast, a prolonged energy shortage could result in more orders for equipment to produce small cars, manual transmissions and engines that have less power but consume less gasoline.

Machine tools in themselves are not large energy consumers, nor is the machine-tool industry a major user of petroleum products. Therefore, any major impact would have to come about through a reduced demand for metal parts produced by machine tools rather than a direct squeeze on machine-tool production or operation.

Should the fuel shortage slow the economy significantly in 1974, as some business leaders fear it will, machine-tool orders will taper off, too. But the machine-tools industry, like other capital goods industries, tends to lag behind economic swings, with orders and shipments continuing strong after consumer-goods sales have slowed and then continuing to lag after consumer goods have picked up again.

Machine-tool shipments in October totaled $135.3 million, a 22.3 percent gain from September and 48 percent above the $91.3 million of a year earlier.

U.K. Groups Seek Loans

By William F. Low

LONDON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Both the Greater London Council (GLC) and the U.K. Electricity Council are negotiating with a group of international banks to raise substantial sums of money on the Eurocurrency markets.

Although final details remain to be fixed, the GLC is understood to be looking for a minimum of $250 million, while the Electricity Council, which borrowed $1 billion earlier this year, will raise around $300 million. Among the banks involved is National Westminster Bank.

Also nearing completion is a $250-million loan for seven years on the behalf of the British Gas Corp. This deal, which is being arranged by Bankers Trust Co., Bank of Tokyo, and First Boston Europe, incorporates a maximum average interest rate of 10 percent, based on the London Eurodollar interbank rate.

International bankers believe that further large Eurocurrency borrowings by the British public and private sectors are likely. Various local authorities, such as Lanarkshire, are studying offers from both British and foreign banks. In addition, bankers report a growing number of inquiries from British corporate treasurers who are eager to borrow Eurocurrencies to finance foreign acquisitions.

Profit Declines At Toyo Kogyo

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Toyo Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda rotary-engine autos, said today its net profit for the six months ended Oct. 31 totaled 4.051 billion yen (about $14.5 million), down from 4.113 billion yen a year earlier.

The company's sales in the period rose to 239.47 billion yen from 195.98 billion yen a year earlier.

Toyo Kogyo will pay a 4-yen dividend for the October term, unchanged from the preceding half and from a year earlier, the company said.

It sold 391,324 vehicles in the half, up 14.7 percent from a year earlier. The total included 242,450 autos, up 23.3 percent, and 138,874 trucks, down 3.3 percent, both compared with a year earlier.

The company exported 179,864 autos in the October period, up 23.3 percent from a year earlier.

Firms' Profits In U.S. Said To Be Inflated

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A combination of inflation and "generally accepted accounting principles" is overstating corporate profits and hurting the chances for needed tax reform, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today.

In its November survey, the bank called on U.S. companies and the accounting profession to find ways of showing up the "phantom" element in conventionally reported profits.

Morgan contended that this illusory component enters into company income statements when materials used up in production are charged at their original cost, rather than at current cost, and also when charges for depreciation of plant and equipment are based on the original, rather than replacement, cost.

Scores Tax Laws

"In an age of inflation, gains in profits often are more illusory than real—a fact that is very inadequately recognized in the nation's tax laws," it said.

Morgan suggested that "regardless of the rules of the IRS, reports . . . could be prepared in such a way that would explicitly take account of inflation and put . . . profits in truer perspective."

The bank noted that the accounting profession has experimented with accounting methods that minimize distortions caused by inflation. Morgan added that the reluctance of companies and accountants to adopt new methods is by no means a matter of stubbornness or lethargy.

"Real risks are involved that at least some users of financial statements would be more confused than helped," it said.

Nevertheless, Morgan urged that "the accounting profession and corporate community do a better job" of putting profits into perspective. "Otherwise there can be little hope of a really fresh look by Congress at the deficiencies of present depreciation tax rules."

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U.S. Growth Next Year Seen Sluggish

Real GNP Increase Predicted at 2.3%

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—With inflation and energy shortages looming as major threats, the economy can look forward to "sluggish growth" in 1974, the Conference Board said over the weekend.

The board reached this conclusion in a summary of an economic forum comprised of 11 of the nation's most prominent economists and business analysts that met here on Nov. 13.

The forum expects gross national product to reach $1,390 billion next year, a gain of 7.7 percent over the 1973 level. But 5.3 percent of this gain will represent inflation, leaving real growth of only 2.3 percent.

These figures compare with an estimated 11.5 percent increase in GNP for 1973, with 5 percent the result of inflation and 6 percent representing real growth.

Consumer prices, the forum said, are expected to jump 5.7 percent in 1974, compared with 5.9 percent this year. A wholesale price rise of 6.9 percent is projected next year, against 13.5 percent in 1973. Industrial output is expected to advance 2.8 percent, against 8.9 percent this year.

5.1% Jobless Rate

An average unemployment rate of 5.1 percent is predicted, compared with 4.9 percent in 1973.

Forum members, it was said, did not attempt to assess numerically the economic impact of the energy problem, but virtually all of the participants believe a severe cutback in energy supplies would pose a substantial threat to business conditions in 1974.

Albert T. Sommers, senior vice-president and chief economist of the board, said: "The economic forum looks toward 1974 as a year of sluggish growth, with declines in automobiles and housing offset by rising capital spending and continued strength in exports, all in an environment characterized by continuing scarcities and pressing inflationary trends in both wages and prices."

Dow Index Drops 29.05 Points

N.Y. Prices Plunge in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Concern over the energy squeeze and word from President Nixon that Americans will have to make sacrifices to avoid a severe fuel shortage this winter triggered another barrage of selling on the New York Stock Exchange today, stretching a steep market decline into its fifth week.

While Mr. Nixon's message contained no surprises, analysts said it brought to a head all the emotion connected with the energy problem.

The President told a nationwide television audience last night that he would take a variety of measures to reduce consumption of energy. Included was a ban on Sunday gasoline sales, cuts in heating oil supplies to homes, offices and factories, and a blackout on advertising and ornamental lights.

The White House also said more action to deal with the worsening shortage would be taken in a matter of weeks. Some analysts suggested that investors may have interpreted this as meaning gasoline rationing was a possibility, although the President made no mention of it.

Another item that appeared to dampen market sentiment was the announcement by First National Bank of Chicago that it is lifting its prime interest rate by 1/4 point to 9 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrials average tumbled 29.05 to 824.95 and brought to around 160 points the drop in the index since Oct. 26. The Dow had been off more than 37 at its lowest level of the day.

The NYSE common stock index showed a loss of 1.58 to 51.51 while declines routed advances by around an 11-to-1 margin.

Turnover was 19.83 million shares, well ahead of last Friday's post-Thanksgiving Day 11.47 million.

General Motors slumped 2 3/8 to 49 3/4 after a delayed opening. Last Friday, GM announced it was cutting production for the first time in three years.

Ford and Chrysler surrendered more than a point each.

Du Pont slumped 4 points to 157 among the chemicals. Dow Chemical fell 1 7/8 to 48 1/4, Monsanto 3 1/8 to 52, and Allied Chemical 2 5/8 to 41 5/8.

Prices dropped sharply in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 2.82 to 93.67, while declines outnumbered advances, 882 to 112.

Stocks Tumble in Europe As Recession Fears Grow

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Stock markets plunged throughout Europe today as a growing fuel shortage raised fears of a business depression.

The British government announced that gas rationing books will be distributed to the nation's 13 1/3 million motorists on Thursday but will not be put into use unless the fuel crisis becomes more acute.

In London, the Financial Times index fell 14.1 to a 2 1/2 year low at 363.9 and the Herstatt index of West German stocks dropped more than two points to a record low. All other European exchanges were sharply lower.

U.S. stocks dropped on European markets and brokers said this was in reaction to President Nixon's announcement of tighter fuel curbs.

The dollar had a mixed reception in foreign exchanges. It was strong in Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris and Zurich but weak in London and Frankfurt.

Dealers ascribed the conflicting dollar movements to general uncertainty over the economic future of the West. London newspapers headlined what they called the threats of a general depression because of the energy crisis.

Some brokers predicted a major stock rally when and if Arab countries lift their embargoes and end production cutbacks. In Zurich, one stock market specialist said recent losses would be erased "as soon as an end to the embargo is in sight." A French broker also said falling stock prices "will be immediately reversed" when the oil situation improves.

U.S. Bank Lifts Prime Rate

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—First National Bank of Chicago today raised its prime rate to 9-3/4 percent from 9 1/2 percent, effective tomorrow.

Chauncey E. Schmidt, vice-chairman of the bank, said that the increase "reflects the recent and probably short-lived uptrend in money market rates."

Mr. Schmidt also noted that the bank is placing its prime rate on a decimal basis rather than the fractional basis formerly used. "If our formula guideline had been 9.65 percent or 9.85 percent, we would have set our rate accordingly," he said. The bank's guideline sets the prime rate at 108 percent of the three-week average dealer-offered 90-day commercial paper rate.

Mr. Schmidt said the bank's purpose in replacing the old fractional increment in the prime rate with the decimal system reflects a belief that the new method is more precise and appropriate for present day business use.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Nov. 26, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)..	2.3587	2.3625	—10.12
Belg. fr. (A)....	39.815	37.625	
Belg. fr. (B)....	39.825	37.625	+13.12
Deutsche mark.	2.6407	2.65	+21.24
Danish krone..	5.0975	5.075	+14.47
Escudo.....	24.95	24.8	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.675	4.6175	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.5262	4.5075	+12.95
Guilder	2.7605	2.754	+17.56
Israeli pound....	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	631.0	630.0	
Lira (B).....	604.31	603.0	— 3.38
Peseta.....	57.25	57.315	
Schilling.....	19.25	19.3	+19.76
Sw. krona.....	4.4425	4.435	+ 8.39
Swiss franc....	3.2135	3.2175	+19.81
Yen.....	280 12	280.65	+ 9.83

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	60¾	AbbtLb 1.20	19	38	63¼	62¼	62¼	—1⅛
52½	40⅞	ACF Ind2.40	9	23	41½	40¼	40⅞	—1
17⅞	10¼	AcmeCl'ev 1	7	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—½
27¾	16½	AcmeM 1.20	6	x9	23	22⅛	22⅛	—⅞
8¼	5¼	AdmDg .04e	7	10	5½	5⅜	5½	—⅜
14¾	11⅞	AdmE 1.15e		76	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
8⅛	5⅝	Ad Millis .20	7	10	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
24	11½	Addrsso .60	27	290	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—1
16	7¼	Admiral	4	132	10⅜	9	9⅛	—1⅛
103¾	9	Advinv .10e		6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	—¼
97	57½	AetnaLfeC 2	10	315	74	73	73	—1⅛
8⅞	10⅞	Ahman .20e	5	21	11½	11	11	—⅛
9	3⅝	Aileen Inc	7	204	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	—⅛
85⅞	37	AirProd .20	22	106	43⅞	42¼	42¼	—1⅞
18¼	10¾	Airco .80	9	312	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	AJ Industris	5	70	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
31¼	20½	Akzona 1.10	8	8	21¼	21	21¼	—¼
17½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.16	6	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	22	190	27⅛	24⅞	25	—2½
29¼	7⅞	AlbertoC .35	7	40	8½	8⅜	8¼	—⅜
17¾	10½	Albertsn .50	10	16	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅜
30⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	4	47	7¼	7	7	—⅜
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	40	36	33	32	32	—1¼
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	15	74	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	—¼
37⅞	23¼	AlisnM 2.96e	8	20	25⅛	24½	24½	—⅜
16	6¾	AllALfe .24	8	x116	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
14½	8⅜	AllegCp .36e	19	46	9	8½	8½	—⅜
33⅝	19¾	AllgLud 1.20	5	92	25⅛	25⅛	25½	—⅞
44⅞	35½	AllgLud pf 3		4	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	—⅜
24½	17⅝	AllgPw 1.44	7	83	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	9	AllenGp .65t	7	20	9½	8⅞	9⅛	—⅜
48	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	12	882	44	41⅝	41⅞	—2⅜
44⅝	24⅞	AlldMnt .48	15	27	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—1½
22	14	AlldPd .80	4	29	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅜
30¾	21	AlldStr 1.50	5	275	21¼	20¾	20⅞	—⅜
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt	9	47	4⅜	4½	4⅝	—¼
50¾	8	AllisChl .20e	8	147	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
15½	6⅜	AllrtAut .50	4	10	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
17⅞	10½	AlphaPl .60	5	2	13¼	13	10	—½
80⅞	47⅞	Alcoa 1.9	11	317	61½	60	60⅝	—2¼
28⅝	21¼	AmalSg 1.60	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
14½	8⅝	AMBAC .50	5	42	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
6½	4	Amcord .20e	5	40	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
26¼	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	7	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
50½	29¼	A Hess .30b	12	230	35⅛	33⅝	33⅞	—1⅛
112½	67¼	A Hes pf3.50		86	80	76	76	—5½
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	15	14	17¼	16¼	16⅝	—⅜
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin		422	10½	10¾	11	—¼
11¼	6⅛	A Baker .20		8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
45⅝	33½	ABrnds 2.38	6	103	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	—1
34¼	20⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	387	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	—¾
47½	7	AmBldM .28	5	26	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
34⅝	26¼	Am Can 2.20	7	184	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	—½
36	22½	A Can pf1.75		6	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅛	12⅝	ACntM 2.19e	7	49	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—½
28⅜	19¼	A Chain 1.20	6	37	21⅛	21	21	—⅜
32⅛	20⅝	A Cyan 1.40	8	236	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	—⅞
27½	17¼	Am Distll 1	13	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
67⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl .48	21	x41	40½	39⅞	39⅞	—⅝
11⅜	4⅝	AmDualVl		19	5	4¾	4⅞	
13⅝	11⅝	ADul pf.84a		5	11½	11½	11½	—¼
30¼	22⅞	A ElPw 1.90	8	376	24	23½	23½	—⅜
20⅝	15	AmFin 1.10	16	4	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
28⅞	24½	AGeBd 1.98e		60	25¼	24½	24½	—⅜
22⅞	16⅝	AGnCv 1.42e		x40	16¾	16⅝	16¾	—⅜
21⅛	13¼	A Gnlns .60	6	41	13¾	13⅝	13½	—⅜
31¼	24⅛	A Gln pf1.80		26	24	22⅝	22⅝	—1½
17⅞	10⅛	AmHoist .60	6	40	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	—⅝
48⅞	40	A Home .45	34	747	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	—⅜
216	180	A Home pf 2		1	185¾	185¾	185¾	—3½
52¼	36½	AmHosp .28	35	162	38½	37⅝	38¼	—1⅛
12⅞	6½	AmInves .50	10	38	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
27⅞	6⅛	A Medicl .12	5	81	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
10⅛	4	A Medicorp	3	194	4¼	4	4⅛	—⅛
48¾	29	A MIICl 1.50	12	199	44⅛	43½	43⅞	—1
109⅞	86	A Clx pf5.25		1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	—1⅞
9¾	6¾	Am Motors	4	1064	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
47	29½	ANatGs 2.40	7	382	31	30¼	30¾	—½
18⅝	6½	AmSeat .36p		26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
28⅛	14¾	AmShip .68	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26⅛	17½	ASmltR 1.20	6	396	20½	19¾	19¾	—1¼
16¼	10½	AmStand .70	6	126	13	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅜
63	54¾	A Std pf4.75		5	57¼	56¼	57¼	+ 1
15⅞	9⅞	AmSteril .28	16	30	11	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
4⅝	4⅛	AT&T wt		703	4½	4¼	4⅜	—⅛
55	46	AmT&T 3.08	9	1002	48⅝	47½	47⅞	—⅜
62⅞	54⅝	AmT&T pf 4		166	55½	54⅝	55⅛	—¼
58½	48¼	ATT pfA3.64		10	50	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	AWatWk .64	6	72	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
19¼	15⅛	AW 5pf1.25		z200	16½	15½	15½	—1
16⅞	14½	AW prf 1.25		z60	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21½	17	AW4.1pf 1.43		z690	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—⅜
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	8	26	12⅞	12¼	12¼	—⅜
12	3⅝	AmesD .10h	3	74	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—½
16⅞	1¾	Ametek .70a	7	49	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	—⅝
27⅞	21⅝	AMF In 1.24	7	301	22¾	21⅝	21⅞	—¾
31¾	13⅝	Amfac .64	6	x88	15¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
82⅞	38	AMP .87h	38	246	48¼	46	46	—⅜
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	5	23	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	8	248	4⅛	3⅞	4	—¼
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	4	21	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
30	22½	Amstar 1.70	6	14	24¼	23½	23⅝	—⅝
43¼	34½	Amst pf2.65		1	35	35	35	—1
9½	8⅜	Amstr pf.68		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
46⅝	35⅝	Amsted 2.60	6	74	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—⅝
7¾	4¾	Amtel .20	5	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
29⅞	17⅝	Anacon .50	8	560	24¼	21⅝	21⅞	—2⅛
29⅞	15	Anchrn .58	5	x70	15⅞	15	15⅛	—⅛
24⅝	14⅛	And Clay .60	5	11	18¾	18¼	18¼	—1
19⅛	7⅝	Angelica .10h	11	3	9	9	9	—⅛
19¼	11⅞	AnsulCo .50f	6	10	12⅛	12	12	—⅜
19	12	Apache .36b	6	47	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	—1
20⅝	12½	ApcoO .89t		35	13⅝	13	13	—¼
7⅝	2⅜	Apeco .12p	20	140	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
21½	5⅜	APL Corp	3	24	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	—½
20	12	APL pfCl.06		1	2	12	12	—⅛
9⅛	4	Appld Mag	11	28	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.32	22	x107	114	109	110	—5⅜
14⅞	5⅞	ArcatN .14	23	36	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅛
30	22	ArctaN pf 2		2	23	23	23	—⅛
50½	21¼	ArchDan .50	13	123	36½	35½	35⅝	—4⅝
27⅜	20	ArchDan wi		4	18½	18	18	—2
19⅞	3½	Arctic Enr		75	4⅛	3⅞	4	
13½	9⅞	Arislar .72	5	30	9⅞	9½	9½	—½
24⅞	17⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	69	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—½
22	7	ArBest .40	8	8	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ½
13⅝	3½	Arlen RltyD	19	86	3¾	3⅝	3½	
10¼	4⅞	Armada Cp	23	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
25¼	18⅛	Armco 1.20a	5	113	19¾	18½	18½	—1⅛
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		x14	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
65	54	Armr pf4.75		250	58	58	58	
34¼	21⅝	ArmstCk .84	12	141	25¾	24½	25	—½
38	19⅝	Arm Ru 1.60	4	35	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
21⅛	12½	Aro Cp .90	6	15	13⅛	12⅝	13	—¼
27⅞	10⅞	Arvinind .52	7	69	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—1⅛
58⅝	34⅝	ASA Ltd .70		480	52½	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
		ASA Lt fn.70		44	46	45	46	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	7	228	25⅞	24¼	24⅝	—⅝
54½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	8	235	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1½
33⅝	22	AsdSpp 1.50	6	x16	22	21	21	—1⅛
12	5⅜	Asd Transp		16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	—⅜
15⅝	9⅝	Athlone .50b	3	46	10⅞	10	10⅝	—⅜
23	13⅝	AtlcoMtg 2a	6	63	14⅞	13⅝	13	—1
22⅛	16⅛	AtlCyEl 1.47	7	53	16½	16	16	—⅛
113¾	66⅛	Atl Richfl 2	22	1488	99⅝	92⅝	94¼	—6⅝
55⅛	49½	AtlRc pf3.75		240	50¼	50	50⅛	—⅛
190¼	113⅝	AtlRch pf 3		1	168	168	168	—3
73	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		446	67	64⅛	65	—2⅝
3	1⅝	Atlas Corp	45	74	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	4	129	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
94⅞	37½	Autom Data	35	58	53⅝	51⅝	52⅝	—1⅝
8	2⅝	Autom Ind	11	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16	8	Avco Corp	3	73	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	—½
4	1⅛	Avco Cp wt		78	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
46⅝	33	Avco pf3.20		27	33½	32½	33½	
51⅝	36⅛	AveryPd .25	28	70	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	15⅞	Avisinc .40	7	65	15¼	15	15⅛	—⅜
12⅞	6⅛	Avnetinc .30	4	152	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
140	82⅝	AvonPd 1.40	36	637	88	82	88	—⅝
29	10⅞	AztecO 9.82t	61	97	20½	20	20	—1⅛

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34	25⅝	BabckW .80	18	848	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
20⅝	4⅝	Bache .25e		65	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
29	17	Baker In .56	16	74	18⅛	18	18	
43⅛	22⅝	BakerOil .87	82	33	38⅝	37⅛	37⅝	—⅛
17⅝	16	BaldDH .40	6	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
31⅛	23⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	120	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
26⅞	20⅛	BanCal 1.84	7	10	23⅝	23¼	23.08	3
43	23⅛	Bandag Inc	85	97	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛	—⅛
18⅝	5⅝	Bangr Punt	8	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30	20¼	BangP pf 2		x6	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
20⅛	13	Bang pf1.25		x2	14	12	12	—⅛
42	31⅝	Bnk of NY 2	6	9	32	32¼	32¼	—⅛
37	24⅛	Bk of Va .88	10	6	27	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
68	45⅝	BankTr 3	7	80	48¾	45	45	—2⅝
43⅝	26⅝	BarbOil .20e		8	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ¼
37½	27¼	BardC .16a	26	50	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅞
33⅛	22	BarnM 2.66e	7	21	22⅝	22	22	—⅛
9	6	BasicInc .40	4	7	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
17⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	10	24	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
22	15	Bate Mf pf 1		8	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
36⅞	16⅛	Bathlnd .30	4	48	17¼	16	16	—2
60¼	37⅞	BauschL .42	20	889	43⅛	38¼	42⅛	—⅛
67⅝	46¼	BaxtLa .15	53	1407	53⅝	48⅝	49⅞	—4⅛
10⅝	9¼	BaykClg .50	7	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
25⅝	20⅝	Bearing .32	12	16	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
30¼	19⅞	BealFd .62	10	871	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	—⅝
47¼	37⅞	Beckmn .53	30	26	37⅝	37	37⅛	—⅛
44⅝	32⅝	BectDlc .05	26	140	39⅝	36¼	38⅝	—1⅝
8¼	7	Beech Airc	4	207	7¼	6½	6⅝	—⅜
		Beker .20e	10	93	16⅝	16⅛	16	
60¾	9	BelcoPt .55r	7	47	14¼	13¾	13¾	—⅜
80⅝	17⅝	Belden 1.20	7	4	18⅝	18	18	—⅛
16⅞	7⅝	BeldHe .30b	12	x27	10⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅝
36⅞	20¼	Bell How .84	7	35	25⅝	24½	24⅝	—1
28	19⅞	BemisCo .80	5	28	15⅞	15	15	—⅞
51¼	27	Bendix 1.60	6	64	28½	27½	28⅛	—½
76⅛	47½	Bendix pf 3		3	47½	47	47	—2
59	20⅛	BenlfCp 1.25	6	162	25⅝	24⅝	25	—¾
61	54	Benef pf4.50		260	54½	54½	54½	
102½	62	Benef pf4.30		6	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅝
39⅞	30½	Bnfl 5pf2.50		z80	30⅝	30½	30½	
59⅝	8½	Benguet	5	876	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
22⅝	9	Berkey .05e	6	93	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
35⅝	24⅝	BethStl 1.60	5	678	28¾	27	27⅛	—1⅛
60¾	33½	BigThre .60	19	25	47½	47⅛	47⅛	—⅝
107	96⅝	BlackD 1.08	41	160	100½	98	98¼	—8⅞
13	5⅞	BlairJhn .48	4	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
20⅝	14	BlissLau 1b	5	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—½
17	9⅝	BlockHR .82	9	108	10	9½	9½	—¼
68	10⅞	BlueBel .65a	5	281	14	13⅝	13⅞	—1⅜
9⅝	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	4	189	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
29⅞	16⅛	Boeing .40	7	490	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
18⅝	9⅛	Boise Cas	6	487	10⅛	10	10⅛	—1⅝
7⅝	3⅛	Bond Ind		20	5¼	3⅝	5⅝	—⅛
39	19⅝	BkMnth 1.44	6	12	16½	15⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	19	Borden 1.00	8	78	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—⅛
35⅝	19½	BrgWar 1.35	5	126	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
6	2⅝	Bormans		36	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
37⅝	27	BosEd 2.44	8	115	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	—⅞
118	107	Bos E pf8.88		z73	107½	107½	107½	
20	10¼	Bourns Inc	7	36	16½	14¾	14¾	—2
16¼	8⅛	Branif Airw	8	38	10⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅝
62⅝	47½	BriggsS 1.60	10	x92	47¼	38⅛	38⅞	—2⅛
78⅝	53	BrisMy 1.32	17	181	54½	53⅝	53⅝	—1⅛
46⅝	37½	BristM pf 2		2	37½	36⅞	36⅞	—⅝
16⅝	12½	BritPet .37e	14	469	14½	14	14⅛	—½
		BritPt fn.37e		4	10	12⅛	12⅛	
43⅛	29⅝	BdwyHal .80	12	17	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅝
72⅝	45⅝	BdwyHl pf 2		5	46	45½	45⅝	—⅛
27⅝	10⅝	BrkwyGl .76	4	34	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	—½
25⅝	18⅝	BklyUG 1.72	8	37	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
56⅞	7	Brown Co	5	33	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
54⅝	22	BrnGrp 1.60	4	9	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
16	8⅛	BwnShrp .80	6	80	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
38	18	BrwnFer .28	14	184	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
37⅝	30⅝	Brunswk .24	6	395	35⅛	33⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
31	20⅝	BrushW .40	7	14	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	—⅛
54⅝	20⅝	BT Mt 2.70e	8	8	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
49⅜	20⅝	BucyEr 1.20	17	102	42⅝	41⅛	41⅝	—1⅛
16⅛	11⅝	BuddCo .80	3	71	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
67⅞	63½	BuddCo pf 5		260	66	65¼	66	
7⅝	6	BudCa pf.60		6	6½	6½	6½	
12⅞	5⅝	Budget Ind		24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
30¼	19⅞	BuffFor 1.20	8	16	19	18½	18½	—1⅛
34⅝	25⅞	Bldhw 3.97e	7	73	27⅝	26	26⅛	—1
20⅝	10⅝	BulovaW .70	6	24	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅝
17⅝	8¼	BunkrRa .40	8	89	8⅞	7⅝	8	—⅛
34	16⅝	Bunk pf1.50		26	17⅛	16	16	—1⅛
38⅝	25¼	Burl Indl.40	8	326	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	—⅞
49⅝	26⅝	BurlNor 1.50	21	173	40⅝	39⅛	39	—⅛
8⅝	7	BurlNr pf.55		9	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
35¼	17⅞	Burndy .74	12	16	27¼	26	26	—⅞
262⅝	189⅝	Burrghs .80	43	365	235¼	229⅝	233⅝	—3¼
10⅝	7	Bush Univ	4	3	7	7	7	—⅛

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	22⅝	CabCF 2.35e	10	37	25¼	24½	24⅞	—½
40⅛	23⅝	Cabot Cp .92	6	117	26¼	26	26⅛	—
8⅝	2⅝	Cadence Ind	3	34	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
5	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	4	145	3⅛	2⅞	3	
29⅛	15⅝	CalPUt 1.32	5	x3	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅜
18	8½	CallahM .34t	17	13	10⅛	10	10	
71⅝	35⅛	CampR .50a	32	110	62¾	60⅛	60¼	+ 1⅛
		CmR fn.50a		2	53	53½	50½	
35	27¼	CampS 1.18	12	45	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—½
19⅝	15⅝	CdnPac .74e	11	109	17¼	17¼	17⅝	—⅛
		CdnP fn.74e		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅝	12	CanalR 1.10	10	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
48½	35	CapCll Com	15	63	38	37⅝	38	
32⅝	25	CapHold .26	18	107	28⅛	27⅝	27½	—⅛
27⅛	16⅝	CapMt 2.57e	6	44	20	18	18	—2
73¼	41	Carbrn 1.60	7	29	43¼	42½	42½	—1
6⅝	4	Carling OKe	36	46	4	3⅞	4	
25	15⅛	Carlisle .68	5	11	15½	16⅛	16½	—½
82	6	CaroC&Oh 5		240	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—⅛
14⅝	6⅛	CaroFrg .40	8	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
30M	1a&7e	CaroPw 1.60	7	138	20½	19⅞	20⅛	—
32½	20	CarTec 1.30	7	80	[illegible]	26	25½	
30⅛	15	CarrCp .52	9	127	15½	14⅝	16	—1
27¼	7½	CarlWa .40a	12	81	7⅞	7⅝	7½	—⅛
13	10½	CascNGs .92	6	15	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
77⅞	53⅝	CaterTr 1.60	15	471	66¼	65¼	66⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	82	2¾	2½	2⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2	CCI Corp		69	2⅛	2	2	
15	7¾	CCI Cp pf		2	9	8	9	+ ½
26½	14	Ceco Cp 1	6	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	5	x233	29⅝	27¾	28⅛	—
58½	52⅝	Celn pfA4.50		x4	52	52	52	+
23⅝	9¾	Cencolnc .20	7	210	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
24⅝	20⅝	CenHud 1.72	7	12	21½	21½	21½	
25⅛	19	CenllILl 1.60	8	35	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	—¼
65½	56	CnILt pf4.50		230	58	57	57	
19⅛	13⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	9	97	13¾	13¼	13¼	—⅛
25	18⅝	CenLaE 1.16	10	78	18½	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
18⅞	16¼	CeMPw 1.34	9	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	15⅛	CenSoW 1.08	9	286	16⅝	15⅝	16	—1
40⅞	24⅛	Cn Soya 1.20	9	45	32⅞	32½	32½	—½
25	19¼	CenTU 1.04a	10	46	19½	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
17½	12⅝	CerroCp 1	3	173	15⅝	14½	14½	—⅞
22⅝	12½	Cert-teed .50	6	58	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
34⅝	13	Cessna .80	4	222	13½	12	12⅛	—1
24⅝	11	Chadbrn Inc		55	1	1	1	—
23	14⅞	Cnmplnt .92	6	172	16¼	16⅛	16½	—⅜
74	65½	Chml pf5.50		z280	67½	67¼	67⅛	—¼
24	17	Chml pf1.20		45	18⅛	17¾	18	—¼
20⅛	12⅛	ChamSp .52	13	108	16	15¼	15⅞	—⅜
30	13⅞	CharlrCo .40	6	36	20⅛	19¼	19¾	—¼
35⅝	27¼	Chaltr NY 2	7	79	28	27⅛	27⅝	—⅛
12	9	ChaseFd .72		26	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
60¼	41½	ChasManh 2	10	184	54¼	54	54	—⅛
70	40½	ChasT 4.66e	9	160	46½	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
28	15	Checkr .28e	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
13⅝	5⅝	Chelsea .30	3	31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
22	10⅝	Chemetrn 1	6	93	15¼	14¼	15	—¼
54⅛	40	ChmNY 2.88	8	180	43¼	42	42⅝	—1⅛
42¼	29⅞	ChesVa 1.60		10	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—1
92	66¼	Chsbgh 1.12	27	306	67	65⅝	66½	
53⅛	40	Chessie 3.60	7	155	52⅝	51	51	+ ⅜
13¾	9⅛	ChEastlll .36	7	x3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
11½	5½	ChiMilw Cp	5	27	7⅛	7½	7½	—½
18	12	ChiMilw pf		2	12⅝	11¾	11¾	—¾
46⅝	27½	ChlPneuT 2	8	11	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
26¾	10⅝	ChRl clUP		5	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
26½	10½	ChRl clNW		2	11½	11¼	11½	—
7	4⅝	ChkFull .22e	7	21	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Chris Craft	10	105	3	2¾	2⅞	—¼
15	9½	ChCft pf1.40		4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	ChrsCft pfl		2	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
20⅞	10⅝	Chromal .70	4	146	10¾	9⅝	10	—1⅛
85	63	Chroma pf5		1	64¼	64¼	64¼	—1¾
44¼	17⅝	Chryslr 1.40	3	1079	18½	18	18	—1¼
18½	5	Chrysler wt		196	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
25	14½	ClMtg 2.04e	6	146	15	13¾	13⅞	—⅞
22¾	18½	CinBell 1.46	8	18	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
25½	20⅛	CinnGE 1.64	8	47	20¾	20¼	20¼	—⅜
58½	50¾	CinGE pf4		z20	52	52	52	
44½	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	12	20	29¼	27½	27⅜	—1⅛
49¾	35	CITFin 2.20	9	30	40⅛	39⅞	39⅝	—⅛
55⅞	41⅝	CitiesSv 2.20	10	201	50⅞	49	49¼	—2
39¾	28¼	CitzSo 3.03e	9	35	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—1¼
16	10⅝	Cityinvst .60	4	840	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Cityinv wt		24	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	—¼
30½	22	Cityin pfB2		89	22½	21⅝	22¼	
33½	21½	Cityin pf1.31		1	26	26	26	
7⅝	4	City Strs	6	16	4⅝	4	4⅝	—⅛
57	40	ClarkE 1.52	11	399	42⅝	41½	42	—½
28⅞	16¼	ClarkO .40a	4	91	17⅝	16½	16⅝	—1⅛
11	4½	CLC Am	4	113	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
83¾	56½	ClvClf 2.10a	9	x38	68¼	64⅞	64½	—⅛
37⅛	28⅝	ClvElll 2.32	9	189	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1
53	14½	CoroxCo .52	12	259	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
19⅝	7⅝	CuelPea .50	7	106	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15¼	11⅛	CluettP pfl		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	CluettP pfl		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	9¾	CNA Fin .38	6	540	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
26¼	14	CNA pfA1.10		68	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
13⅝	11⅝	CNA In .45e		x9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
35⅝	7	CoastSt Gas	5	481	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	—⅞
42	7	CstSG pf1.83		47	21½	20¾	20¼	—⅝
40⅝	14⅝	CstSG pf1.19		19	17	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
150	100⅝	CocaCol 1.90	37	x296	131⅝	130	130⅛	—2⅛
27	17	CocaBtlg .38	21	88	21	19⅝	19⅝	—2⅛
26¾	12	ColdwBk .36	6	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
27½	6¼	Colecoln 0.6	8	89	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Colg Pal .54	22	387	30¼	28	28⅝	—2¼
18⅝	8⅛	CollinAlk .56	6	75	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
20⅛	8	Collins Fd	7	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
70	39⅝	ColPenn .20	31	211	50	51	52	—½
22	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	7	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—½
22½	13½	Coltind 1	4	56	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
54½	47	Colt I pf4.25		c2	47¼	47¼	47½	
33⅝	25⅛	ColGas 19.0	8	710	27⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
9⅝	3⅛	Colum Pict		144	4	3⅞	4	
29	23	ColSOh 1.92	7	59	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
37¾	24⅝	ColwM 3.07e	7	184	26	25⅛	25½	—⅛
97⅞	49⅝	CombE 15.1	28	209	94⅛	94⅛	94½	+ ⅜
83½	46	CmE pf1.70		6	84	83½	84	+
22⅛	10¾	ComlSol .60	10	49	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
17	12	ComSo pf.90		1	12½	12½	12½	—
36⅝	27⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	101	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	ComE Awt		18	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	ComEdB wt		10	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	ComwE pf2		4	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
26⅝	23¾	ComE pf1.90		5	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
24¼	18¾	ComE pf1.42		12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
15¾	6½	ComwO 1.8t	9	254	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
27	18⅛	ComO pf17.2		16	22⅝	21	21⅝	—⅜
5½	2¼	Comput Scl		82	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
64½	42¼	Comsat .68	14	81	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅜
17⅞	10⅛	ConAgr .50r	7	7	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	CnaMill 1.20	5	17	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
28½	18	ConnG 1.60e	11	23	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅞
31⅞	14¼	Conrac 6.0	7	57	15	13¾	14	—1
26	20½	ConEd 1.80	8	469	20¾	20	20	—¼
84½	72	ConEd pf6		2	71⅝	71½	71½	—½
68	59½	ConEd pf 5		3	59⅝	59¼	59¼	—⅛
60¼	54	CnE pfC4.65		z50	55	55	55	+ ¼
46⅞	23	ConFds 1.35	9	169	25⅛	24	24⅛	—⅞
114⅞	72	Con Fpf4.50		211	74	73	73	—1
23⅝	10⅞	ConFrgt .56	24	298	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	—¼
32	23⅝	ConNGs 2.08	7	48	24	23⅝	23⅝	—½
30⅝	23	ConsuPow 2	8	177	23⅞	23	23⅛	—½
67⅛	63⅞	CnPw pf4.52		z100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
65⅝	55¼	CnPw pf4.50		z30	56½	56¼	56¼	—1¼
17⅝	6½	ContAir Lin	47	235	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	22	CntCan 1.60	6	78	22¼	21⅞	22	—⅛
10⅞	4¼	ConCop .10e	3	125	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
43⅝	34⅝	ContCp 2.40	7	86	39½	37½	37⅝	—1⅝
49½	38½	CtC pfA2.50		10	42¼	41½	41½	—⅝
49¼	39	CtC pfB2.50		2	43	43	43	—⅛
61⅝	52½	ContlCp 1.96	11	58	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	—⅛
18⅞	15	ContIP 1.41e	12	86	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅝	ContlR 1.77e	7	69	14¼	13¾	13⅝	—⅝
15¾	3½	Cont Invst	5	26	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
14	8⅝	CnMlg 10.9e	7	250	8⅝	8	8	—½
50⅛	26⅝	ContOil 14.0	10	430	44	42½	43	—1⅝
68⅝	37½	ContOilpf 2		4	60½	60	60	—2
25⅞	17⅛	ContTel .92	10	217	18½	17⅝	18¼	—½
62	30⅝	Control Dat	8	283	35½	34½	34⅞	—1⅛
59½	50	CnDt pf4.50		z20	50½	50	50	—1
32	24⅝	Conwood 2	8	11	25¼	25	25	—⅝
14⅝	5⅝	CookUnit .52	4	46	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
44½	21½	Cooplnd 10.4	9	39	36¼	34½	34½	—1½
31⅛	6⅛	Cooper Lab	10	165	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
20⅝	9⅝	CoopT 1.08e	4	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
21½	14	CopT pf1.25		7	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12	Copelnd .48	7	58	13½	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅝
24⅝	12⅝	Copp Rnge	9	76	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	—⅛
30½	20¼	CopwCp 1.60	4	47	20¾	19⅝	20	—⅞
15½	3½	Cordura Cp	2	180	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅜
123½	88½	CorngG 11.2	22	144	89	85½	88½	—½
38⅛	23⅝	Cousin 2.32e	10	54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Cowles Com	12	3	6	6	6	—⅛
40¼	18	CoxBdct .3	9	215	17¼	17	17	—1¼
34	25⅜	CPCInf 1.77	8	103	26⅝	25½	26¼	—1⅝
22½	14¼	Crane 80.	4	28	17	16⅝	16⅝	—1
12⅝	7½	CreditF .42	7	147	7⅛	6¾	7	—⅛
32½	22½	CrockN 16.6	7	30	24	22⅛	22⅝	—1
19⅝	9½	CrompK .80	5	52	10⅝	9⅝	10	—⅛
26⅛	17⅛	CrouHin .60	11	18	18⅝	17½	17½	—1⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Crown Cork	12	235	23⅛	22½	22¼	—1
43⅞	22⅝	CrwZell 1.60	8	297	34½	33⅛	34	—⅝
19⅝	12¼	CTS Cp .40	4	109	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1¼
17⅛	10	Culligan .36	11	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	29⅝	CumEn 8.8a	11	42	36½	34½	34⅝	—1⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Conn Drug	5	18	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
14⅝	12	Currlnc .63e		x11	13	12⅝	12¼	
35⅝	14¼	CurtissWrt	14	407	14¾	12⅝	13	—1⅝
44	21⅝	CurtissWr A		3	21½	20½	20½	—1½
30¾	24	CutlerH 1.40	6	x81	26¼	24⅝	25⅛	—1⅛
28½	17	CyclopsCp 1	3	34	17¼	16½	16½	—1
43⅝	27½	Cyprs 1.12a	9	58	35¼	34	34½	—1⅝

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
89⅝	26½	Damon Cp	26	80	38⅝	36¼	36½	—2⅛
12⅝	7⅝	DanRiv .50	5	102	8⅝	8	8	—¼
41⅞	23½	Dane 1.36b	5	x48	24⅝	23⅛	23½	—2⅝
50⅝	17⅝	Dartlnd 4.0b	6	528	18	16½	16¾	—1⅝
50⅞	24⅝	Dartlndpf 2		332	25⅝	25	25¼	—1
19⅞	13⅛	Dayco 1.14	4	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
72	51	Dayc pf4.25		z80	52	51	51	—2
18⅝	4½	Daylin .24	3	109	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27	9⅝	DaytHud .54	5	56	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅝
25	18⅝	DaytPL 1.66	9	40	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	—⅝
18⅝	6½	DeanWit 4.0	10	47	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—½
65⅝	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	9	x508	54½	51½	52⅝	—1⅝
17⅝	13⅝	DimarP 1.16	6	112	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	42	DeltaAir 6.0	11	462	44⅝	41¾	42	—2⅝
10⅛	6¼	Deltec 1.0e	4	18	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
		Deltc fn.10e		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24¼	8	Deltona Crp	4	45	8⅝	8	8¼	
38⅝	19⅝	DennMfg .90	5	26	21	21⅛	20⅞	—1
28	16⅝	DennMf pf 1		4	19	19	19	—½
20⅝	8¼	Dennys .06	8	201	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
27¾	16¼	Dentsply .76	18	3	20¼	19½	19⅞	—1⅝
16¼	9½	DeSotoln .60	5	87	10	9½	9⅞	—⅛
21¼	16⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9	199	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—¼
120	111	Det E pf9.32		z130	112	112	112	
83	69¼	Det E pf5.50		2	70¼	70	70¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅛	Dexter .28	19	13	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	11	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	—½
36½	26½	Diamlnl 2	7	62	28½	27¾	27⅞	—1⅛
28⅞	16⅞	DiamSh 1.10	8	236	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
37¼	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	—½
18⅝	14½	Dia pf D1.20		31	15½	15	15⅛	—⅛
24¾	16¼	DickAB .44	9	9	16½	16	16	—¾
14⅝	7⅝	Dictaph .48a	7	71	9⅝	9	9¼	—⅜
57½	41⅝	Diebold .40b	20	27	45⅛	45⅝	45⅞	—⅛
13⅝	8½	DiGiorg .66	5	203	8½	7⅞	8⅛	—½
119¼	73¼	Digital Eqpt	37	494	94	88⅝	91½	—2⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Dillingm .40	9	25	7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
28⅝	21	Dillngm pf 2		1	22	22	22	+ ½
39⅝	25¼	DillonCo 1b	13	42	30	28½	28½	—1⅝
123⅞	43½	Disney .10b	25	1142	42⅞	40½	42⅛	—1⅝
22⅝	10½	Disslon .12	6	57	12	10¼	10⅝	—1⅝
49½	37¼	DislSeag .80	21	72	44	43½	43½	—⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In	10	59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	18½	DivMt 2.88e	6	204	19⅝	17	17½	—2¼
30	20¼	DrPepr .24	44	318	22	21¼	21⅝	—⅛
109	68	DomeM 1a	20	50	108¾	106¾	107	+ 1⅝
9⅝	7	DomF 1.0e		46	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10½	6	DonLufJ .12	10	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
27⅝	17¾	Donnley .48	15	26	23¼	22⅝	23⅝	—⅛
26½	10	Doric Cp .32	4	11	12¼	12	12	—¾
16½	6	Dorr Oliver	7	108	6½	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Dorsey .10	4	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
55	39¼	Dover 1.04	9	15	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
68	46½	DowChem 1	17	620	49¼	46¼	48¼	—1⅞
8⅝	3	DPF Inc		56	3⅝	3	3	—⅛
33⅝	25	Dravo 1.50	9	43	31⅞	30¾	30¾	—1⅛
61¾	33⅝	Dresser 1.40	17	127	56	53¼	53½	—2⅝
62	37	Dres pf 2.20		39	56½	55½	55⅝	—⅞
56	32⅛	Drssr pfB 2		15	50¾	48½	48½	—2
24	17¼	DrexB 1.92e		32	18¼	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7½	DreylusCp 1	6	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27¼	16⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	8	269	17	16⅝	16½	—⅛
113¼	103	Duke pf8.70		z50	104½	104⅛	104⅛	—⅛
109	100	Duke pf8.20		z20	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—⅛
105⅝	95½	Duke pf7.80		z50	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
97⅝	87½	Duke pf6.75		5	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	—1⅛
42	32¾	DunBrd .42h	24	220	36⅞	35¼	35½	—1⅛
14½	3½	Duplan Cp	19	53	3¾	3½	3⅝	—⅛
203½	153¼	duPont 5.75e	13	218	158	155	157	—4
70⅞	64	duPnt pf4.50		5	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
55½	50	duPnt pf3.50		1	52½	51½	52½	
24⅝	20⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	74	21⅛	20	20	—1
27	13⅝	Dymoln .28	8	17	16	15¼	15¼	—1

E

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	21½	EaglePlc .97	6	21	21⅝	21	21	—⅝
17⅝	10½	Easco .36r	5	86	11	10½	10¾	—½
22⅛	6¾	East Air Ln		409	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
30	14⅛	EastGs .69t	14	159	21⅞	20	20¾	—1¼
22⅝	15	EastUtl 1.50	12	79	15¼	15	15	—1
151⅞	102⅝	EasKo 1.29a	28	1116	101	115	115	—7⅛
41⅛	26	Eaton 1.80	5	75	26⅛	24½	24⅝	—1⅝
45¼	31⅛	Echlin .34	18	78	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
42⅛	26¾	EckrdJk .20	28	237	29⅛	27⅝	27	—1⅛
41⅞	14¾	EckdNC .24	18	18	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
47	25¼	EdisBro 1.20	6	x25	24¼	22½	22½	—2⅛
24¼	9⅛	EG&G .10	25	163	20⅛	19¼	19⅛	—⅞
9⅛	3¼	Elect Assoc	116	80	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
56½	28⅛	EDS .25e	23	32	32	31¼	31½	—⅛
6⅛	2⅞	El Mem Mg	5	215	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
9¼	7⅛	EMM pflk		8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13½	6¼	Elgin Natl	15	4	9	8⅝	8¼	—¼
21⅛	2	Elixir Ind	4	113	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—¼
21	13½	ElPasoNG 1	6	169	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
33⅝	26	ElrraCp 1.50	6	x40	28⅜	26⅞	27	—1⅛
57¼	42⅝	EmerEl .65	29	268	44	42⅝	43⅝	—1⅝
74	54	EmE pf6.90		1	60½	60½	60½	—1⅛
75	54½	Emery A .74	41	25	58⅛	56¼	56⅝	—2¼
17⅝	6½	Emeryln .31	7	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—1
33	18	Emhrt 1.30a	5	59	17¾	17⅝	18	—1⅝
5	3⅝	EMI Lt .22e	9	36	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
17⅝	15	EmpDE 1.28	9	2x8	15	14¾	15	
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	3	33	7⅝	6¾	6¾	—⅝
18	8⅛	Empire Gas	3	32	11	10¼	10¼	—1
27¾	15	EnglhdM .42	9	314	17¼	16⅝	17	—⅜
8⅝	4⅝	EnnisB .06e	6	28	5¼	5	5	—¼
53	27¼	Envirotech	20	32	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅝
21	14	Equimrk .80	7	6	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	29	EquitGs 2.40	6	25	29	28	28⅛	—⅛
31¼	20⅝	EqutLf 2.39e	10	26	23⅝	22¼	22¼	—1¼
33⅝	20⅝	ESBInc 1.40	9	37	27	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
39⅞	20½	Esmark .73	6	90	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	—⅝
16¾	5½	Esquire .32	3	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—½
24⅝	13¼	Essexlnt .72	6	232	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅞
35½	37	Essex pf2.84		1	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1⅝
8¾	4⅝	Esterline .30	10	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
38⅝	25¼	EthylCp 1a	5	92	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
50⅝	38½	Ethyl pf2.40		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
24⅝	11⅝	EvansP .40b	6	66	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
32	15	ExCellO .90	8	50	15⅞	15¼	15⅛	—½
25⅝	22⅝	Excelsr .71e		13	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
77	6¾	Extndcare	4	33	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
109⅝	83⅝	Exxon 4.25e	9	920	88⅝	88	88	—9⅝

F

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅝	7	Fabrge .40	5	131	7⅝	7¼	7½	—⅝
90⅝	32	FalCam .30e	14	1049	58½	54½	57⅝	—⅜
10⅝	5	Fairlnd .30e	45	42	5¼	4⅝	5	—¼
85⅛	7½	Fairmnt .50	9	x97	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅜
5⅝	3	Falstaf Brw		54	3	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
15⅝	10	Fanstel .30e	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
75	5⅝	FarWlF .44t	5	709	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
12⅝	5⅝	Farah Mfg		64	5½	5	5	—½
35⅝	12	Fedders .50	12	171	12⅝	11	11	—1⅝
39½	25½	Federl 1.30a	3	4	29⅝	29	29	—½
30⅝	18¼	FedMog 1.80	7	98	18⅝	18	18¼	—⅛
23⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	6	x103	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
26¼	16½	FedPapBd 1	4	6	17⅝	17	17⅝	—½
19⅝	14⅝	FPap pfl.20		x17	15⅝	15	15	—⅝
11½	6¼	FdSign S .30	5	14	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
57	34	FedDSt 1.08	10	481	34	31⅝	32¼	—2¼
11	6¼	Federal Dv	12	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
47⅝	20	FerroCp .90	4	25	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
20⅝	13½	Fibrebrd .80	4	178	16½	15⅞	15⅞	—¾
6¼	4½	Fidelity Fin	3	13	5	5	5	
38	19⅝	FldMt 3.56a	3	144	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅝
47⅝	36½	FldUB 2.20b	7	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
27½	13⅝	FieldtM 1.40	6	26	14⅝	14	14⅝	—⅜
23¼	11⅝	FlltrolCp .60	7	x19	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
27¾	10⅛	FinlFed .93t	3	110	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
27¾	15⅝	Firestone 1	5	289	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
31⅝	13⅝	FstChar .91t	7	136	14⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
78¼	49⅝	FstClhC 1.62	15	186	72⅝	68⅝	69⅝	—2⅝
60½	40¼	FstIntBk .80	22	x76	58	56¾	56½	—1½
27⅝	12½	Fst Mt 2.04e	6	95	13⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
48½	32⅛	FstNBo 1.62	10	30	49⅝	40⅝	41⅝	—⅜
51½	34⅝	FstNCity .72	20	917	45½	43¼	43¼	—2⅝
36	27	FstNStBn 2	7	1	27	27	27	—⅝
22¼	15⅝	FstNatStr		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
52¼	34	FstPa 1.20g	12	42	47⅛	39⅞	40¼	—1⅞
27¼	16¼	FPaMt 2.06e	8	19	17¼	17	17	—1
10⅝	9¾	FstU RE .96	14	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	FstVaB .49e	9	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
40½	33¾	FstWBk 1.72	7	9	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
44⅞	27⅝	FsWM 4.13e	7	30	32	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
68⅝	39⅝	FischbM .76	18	19	50⅝	50¼	50¼	—⅜
18⅛	9¼	FishFds .30	7	36	10	10¼	10⅝	—⅜
12⅛	6¾	Fishr Scl .16	8	53	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅝
26¾	4⅝	FleetEnt .72	4	260	5	4⅝	5	—½
12⅞	9⅝	Fleming .60	6	5	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅛	10⅝	Flexvan .74t	6	126	10⅝	11	10⅝	—1⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Flintkte 1.08	6	52	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—⅛
75⅝	56	Fnt pfA 4.50		z50	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	26½	Fnt pfB 2.25		3	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
30⅝	21	FlaE Coast	6	11	21¼	20⅝	21¼	
23¼	12⅛	FlaGas .65	5	70	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
37⅝	27¼	FlaPow 1.80	7	88	27½	25⅝	26⅝	—1
40⅝	30½	FlaPwL 1.32	9	157	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅝
29¾	16	FlaStl 1.30	5	x7	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅝
57⅝	27¼	Fluor 1.66t	67	807	47⅝	45⅝	47⅝	—⅝
91¾	54	Fluor pfB 3		1	74¼	74⅝	74⅝	—1¼
41⅝	18¾	FlyTlgr .20r	6	716	19	17⅝	18	—1⅝
24¼	14⅝	FMC .92	7	94	17⅝	16	16⅝	—1⅝
39¼	30½	FMC pf2.25		3	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝
9⅝	6½	FdFair .20b	8	30	7⅝	7	7	—⅝
16⅝	8⅝	FooteCB .80	7	21	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¼	Foote Min		11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
24¼	7⅝	FooteM .55e		2	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
82⅝	42⅝	FordM 3.20a	4	716	44⅝	43⅝	44	—1⅛
20⅝	11⅝	ForMcK .88	5	x78	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
38⅝	22½	FMK pf1.80		x30	23	21½	22	—1
18⅛	15⅝	FtDea 1.23e		26	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
31⅝	18½	FtHowd .35a	17	25	19⅝	19	19	—1
52	21	FostWhl .90	15	144	43⅝	41⅝	42⅝	—1⅝
47⅝	32⅝	Foxboro .60	19	71	34⅝	33	33	—2
23⅝	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	13	90	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—½
34	20¼	FreepMt .80	15	171	25⅝	24	24⅝	—1
34⅝	20¼	Fruehf 1.80	5	194	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	—1
25	21⅝	Fruehauf wt		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	8⅝	Fuqua Ind	4	839	9¼	8½	8⅝	—⅝

G

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	10½	Gablelnd	5	71	11⅝	11	11	—½
6⅝	2⅝	GAC Corp		144	3	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
22¼	9⅝	GAF Cp .44	6	262	10¼	9⅝	10	—⅝
29	16⅝	GAF pf 1.20		144	16⅝	15	15	—1⅝
36⅝	28⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	71	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
35⅝	24⅝	GamS pf1.75		9	30	28	28	—2
37	24	GamS pf1.60		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
45	29	Gannett .36	23	74	31	30⅝	30⅝	—1
30⅝	16⅝	GardDen .70	17	53	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Garlock .84	6	11	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
17⅝	12⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	7	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Gateway In	11	9	4½	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
18⅝	6	GCA Corp	9	69	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
17	9⅝	Geminl Cap		32	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅝
17¼	12⅝	Gen Am Inv		17	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—½
51⅝	27⅝	GnA Oil .60b	24	42	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
60¾	45⅝	GATran 1.80	12	259	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅞
75⅝	51⅝	GATn pf2.50		3	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—⅞
15⅝	12⅝	GnBncs .75e	6	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16¼	7⅝	GnCable .50	7	240	8⅝	8	8⅝	—⅛
20⅝	12⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	27	13⅝	13	13	—⅝
14⅝	5⅝	Gen Develpt	5	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Gen Dynam	7	79	26	25⅝	25	—⅝
75⅝	55	GenEl 1.60	19	660	62½	61⅝	61⅝	—1⅝
30½	22⅝	GnFood 1.40	10	199	25	24⅝	24½	—⅝
20¾	13¾	GenGrth .86e	18	22	14⅛	13¾	13⅝	—⅝
16½	7½	Gen Host	3	105	7¾	7⅝	7½	—⅛
29⅝	13¼	Genlnst .38t	9	286	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
47⅝	34¼	Gnlnstr pf 3		14	34⅝	33	33	—1¼
45	12	GnMedic .12	118	16	15½	14¼	14⅝	—1⅛
67⅝	46½	GenMill 1.08	19	200	58	57¼	57⅝	—1¼
84⅝	50⅝	GnMot 5.25e	5	2232	50⅝	49½	49⅝	—2⅝
78⅝	70	GnMot 5pf 5		6	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
58½	52⅝	GMt pf 3.75		5	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	—¼
21⅝	9⅝	GenPort .80	6	152	11⅝	10	10⅝	—1⅝
22⅝	17½	GPubUt 1.60	7	229	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Gen Refract	6	81	4⅝	4½	4½	—½
57⅝	38⅝	GnSignal .70	10	69	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—2¼
4⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel		49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅝	25	G TelEl 1.72	8	652	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	—⅝
18⅝	15⅝	GTFl pf1.25		z100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅝	16½	GTFl pf1.30		z330	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
28⅝	14⅝	GenTire 1.10	3	540	14⅝	13⅝	14	—1⅝
16½	5⅝	Genesc .34p		108	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
48½	31	GenuPt .47e	26	87	34⅝	32½	34⅛	
49⅝	30	GaPac .80b	11	279	35⅝	32⅝	33	—3
106⅝	94	GaPw pf7.72		z110	97	97	97	—1
27⅝	15	Gerber 1.35	10	14	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
149⅝	92⅝	GetlyO 1.21e	24	79	143	138	138	—8
21	19⅝	GettO pf1.20		13	19¼	19¼	19¼	
8⅝	5⅝	GF Bus .32	10	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	GlanPC .80	7	8	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
34⅞	13	GibFinl .79t	4	107	10⅝	12½	12⅝	—1⅛
44⅝	4⅝	Gidd Lewis	40	103	6⅝	5⅝	6	—⅛
26½	12⅝	GlffdHil .46e	5	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
66⅛	38⅝	Gillette 1.50	18	274	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
30⅝	11⅝	Ginos Inc	8	33	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅝
33⅝	14⅝	GleasnW .44	15	30	17⅝	17	17	—⅞
23⅝	10¼	Global Mar	10	95	10⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¾
32⅝	16¼	GlobeU .80a	5	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
25⅝	10	GoldWt Fin	6	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	16½	Goodch 1.12	4	217	16⅝	16⅝	16	—1
31⅝	15⅝	GoodyrTR 1	6	729	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅝
25½	10¼	GorJwlA .24	6	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Gouldinc 1	7	x59	22⅝	21¼	21½	—1⅝
30⅝	19⅝	Grace 1.50	8	184	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	—1
16⅝	9½	GrandUn .80	12	570	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
25½	19½	Granit 1.20a	4	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—⅛
44⅝	10⅝	GrantW 1.50	7	242	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
26⅝	7⅝	GrayDrg 1e	9	27	7⅝	7¼	7½	—⅛
40⅝	28⅝	GtAMt 3.33e	8	105	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅝
19	9⅝	Grt AtlPac		104	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
31¾	16⅝	GtLkDr 1.20		21	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
12⅝	10⅛	GtNoir 1.10e	11	38	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
59½	40	GtNNek 1.60	10	18	45	44½	44⅝	—⅝
34½	14⅝	GtWnFin .40	5	143	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅝
8¼	3⅝	Gt Wn Unit		34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
19⅝	10	GtWnUnt pf		9	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅝
4⅝	2¼	GrtWsh Inv		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	16⅛	GrenGiant 1	8	12	20	19⅝	20	—¼
18⅝	13¼	Greyhd 1.04	9	589	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
5	2½	Greyhnd wt		237	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	6⅝	Grolier .50	4	x105	6½	6⅛	6¼	—⅝
12⅝	8	Grumm .15e		41	10⅝	10	10⅝	—⅛
35⅝	15¼	Guardian In	8	249	15⅝	12½	13	—2⅛
45⅞	28½	GuarM 4.09a	6	24	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—1¼
57⅛	25¼	GlfLfH .10h	5	52	32½	30½	30¼	—1⅞
26⅞	20¼	GulfOil 1.50	6	2304	21⅞	21	21¼	+ ⅞
11⅛	6⅛	Gulf Resrce	7	67	8¼	8⅛	8⅝	
17	12⅝	GlR pfB.65k		3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
22⅝	14	GlfStUt 1.12	8	102	15⅝	14⅝	15	—⅛
73	65⅝	GlfSU pf5.08		z10	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
64	53½	GlfSU pf4.40		z70	57	56½	56⅝	—⅜
35⅝	21⅝	GulfWn .72	5	187	26⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—1½
11¼	3¼	GlfWind wt		213	6½	5½	5⅝	—⅝
67½	48⅛	GlfW pf 3.87		9	51⅛	50	50	—1½
77½	69½	GlfW pf5.75		2	70½	70¼	70⅛	—⅝
9	4½	Gulton Ind	8	72	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛

H

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	32½	HckWat 2.36	8	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¾
22	14½	HallPrt .80a	5	6	14½	14	14	—½
189	125⅝	Halburt 1.12	37	222	179⅝	173	176	—3½
22	11⅞	HamPap .70	9	38	15½	15	15⅝	—⅛
45⅛	7	Hamond .40	5	32	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
15⅝	6¼	Handlmn .68	5	61	7	6⅝	7	
20⅝	15⅝	HandyH .72	7	3	15⅝	15	15	—½
18⅛	10⅛	HanesCp .60	4	15	11	10⅝	10⅝	—½
60⅝	39⅝	Hanna 1.35	19	x29	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅛
35⅛	16⅝	Harcourt 1	6	9	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
22	7	Hardees .16	7	217	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
34¼	19⅛	Harnlsf 1.20	5	46	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	—¾
26⅝	10⅝	Harrahs .22	9	100	12⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅝
49¼	24½	Harrint 1.12	10	37	30	27½	27⅝	—2⅝
21⅛	14⅛	Harsco 1b	6	127	16	14½	14½	—½
29¼	11⅝	HrtSMrx .48	6	264	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
27¼	8	HartHk .20e	6	x9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
34	27	HawllEl 1.56	7	42	21¼	20¾	21⅛	
19⅛	10⅝	Hayes Alb 1	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Hazeltine	6	31	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
30	16	HCA Martin	10	22	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅝
33⅞	10	Hecks .12	7	25	11⅝	10½	10½	—⅝
22	14⅛	HeclaM .13t	26	73	14¼	14	14	—⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Heilem .44a	5	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	—⅛
52⅛	37¼	HeinzH 1.08	15	167	48⅝	47½	48	—½
6	3	Helene Curi		30	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
45	29¼	Hellerlnt .84	12	121	39¼	38¼	38⅛	—⅝
18	12⅛	HelmeP .60	13	32	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
43	18⅝	HelmrhP .24	17	108	36⅝	35⅝	36	—½
3⅞	1⅝	Hemisph Cp		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	Heminc .30e		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
40⅛	28⅝	Hercules .80	13	128	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	[illegible]
24¾	13¼	Hersh 1.10	11	22	14½	14	14½	[illegible]
46¼	27½	Hesston .32	8	70	30⅝	29¼	29⅝	[illegible]
62	35⅝	Heublein 1	12	238	51½	50¼	50⅝	[illegible]
100⅝	71	Hew-Pck .20	52	484	91	89⅝	90⅝	[illegible]
8⅞	4⅝	High Voltg	15	23	5⅝	5⅝	5½	[illegible]
30⅝	19½	Hillenbd .48	10	36	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
43¼	16¼	Hilton Htl 1	6	324	16½	15½	16	[illegible]
6⅛	3¼	HMW Ind	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
38	25¼	HobartM .72	13	6	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	[illegible]
43¼	24⅝	HoernW 1.12	9	27	33⅝	32	32	[illegible]
21	6¼	Hoff Elctrn	6	32	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
47⅝	13⅝	Holdylnn .20	8	1175	14⅝	13	13⅝	[illegible]
63	22	HlidyA 1.70t		6	23⅝	23	23	[illegible]
15¼	11⅛	HollySg .75e	6	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
52⅝	23	Homestk .18	14	205	46¼	45	45	[illegible]
140⅝	86½	Honywll 1.40	18	x169	85	80⅝	81	[illegible]
41	19⅝	HoovBll 1.28	5	35	19⅝	19	19	[illegible]
15⅝	5⅝	Horizon Cp	5	205	8	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	8½	HospAff .57t	9	56	12¼	12	12¼	[illegible]
37	10⅝	HosplA .14e	11	94	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	[illegible]
26⅝	7⅝	Host Intl .36	6	42	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	[illegible]
16⅛	9⅝	Houdai .80a	4	74	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
31⅝	26	Houd pf 2.25		2	27	27	27	[illegible]
19⅝	10⅛	HouMif .48	8	24	12⅝	12	12¼	[illegible]
13⅝	5	House Fbric	12	94	7½	7⅛	7½	[illegible]
35⅝	18	HousFin .90	7	198	19	18½	19	[illegible]
58⅝	30	HouF pf2.50		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
79⅝	42⅝	HouF pf2.37		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]
51⅝	28½	HousLP 1.48	10	107	28	27⅝	28	[illegible]
34	20¼	HouNGs .50	16	183	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
68⅝	48⅝	HouG pf2.50		6	52	52	52	[illegible]
34⅝	12	HowJohn .60	11	330	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	10⅝	Howmet .70	18	144	16	15¼	15⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	17½	Hubbd 1.35e	16	53	17¾	17	17	[illegible]
33⅝	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	8	5	27⅝	27	27	[illegible]
9⅝	4⅝	HughHat .40	4	76	5	4⅝	5	[illegible]
56⅝	41⅝	HughTl .20e	28	242	70⅝	68½	70	[illegible]
25⅝	18⅝	HuntCh .76	19	72	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
38⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	14	55	8	7½	7⅝	[illegible]
37	24	Huyck .28a	29	141	25⅝	26	26	[illegible]
14⅝	7	Hydrom .16	5	31	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]

I

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27⅝	6⅝	ICN Pharm	14	109	8¼	7½	7⅝	[illegible]
36	25⅝	Idaho P 1.86	9	22	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
20⅝	12⅝	IdealBas .80	8	371	16⅝	15⅝	16½	[illegible]
10⅝	4	IdeaToy .90t		48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	[illegible]
31⅝	22⅝	IDS RI 2.39e	10	x11	26⅝	26¼	26¼	[illegible]
29	17⅝	IllCent 1.30	5	89	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
127	80	IllCent pfA5		1	91¼	91¼	91¼	[illegible]
35½	40⅝	IllCen pf3.50		7	41⅝	41	41	[illegible]
34⅝	24⅝	IllPowr 2.20	9	114	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	[illegible]
36	22½	IllTool .36a	14	28	26⅝	26	25	[illegible]
19	7⅝	ImpCpAm	4	250	8⅝	8	8⅝	[illegible]
40⅝	31⅝	INACp 2.10a	7	138	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
24⅝	16⅝	INA In 1.05e		x51	19	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	Income Cap		24	6½	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	9	IncCCo .90e		2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	16¼	IndiaMd 1	5	61	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
29⅝	23¼	IndlGas 1.92	6	71	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
29⅝	21	IndplPL 1.82	7	31	23	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
44⅝	26¼	IndlNat 1.20	8	18	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
20⅝	7⅝	Inexco Oil	28	189	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
89	51	IngerR 2.16	17	113	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝	[illegible]
53½	36	IngR pf2.35		25	49	48⅝	48⅝	[illegible]
50⅝	27⅝	InlCon 1.68a	8	76	39⅝	37⅝	37⅝	[illegible]
34⅝	26	InlandStl 2a	5	116	27	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	Inmont .30	4	75	6¼	6¼	6¼	[illegible]
15	8⅝	Insilco .70	6	149	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
20¼	14⅝	Insc pfA1.25		6	15	15	15	[illegible]
32⅝	34½	InspirCop 2	8	29	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	[illegible]
39⅝	9⅝	Insinv 1.49e	6	78	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
12	7⅝	Integon .28	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
54	27⅝	Interco 1.36	7	73	28	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
29	21⅝	Interlk 1.80a	5	25	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
340	245	IBM 4.48	26	490	269½	265	266	[illegible]
100⅝	60	IntFlaF .44r	56	72	82½	81⅝	82⅝	[illegible]
39	24⅝	IntHar 1.40a	6	490	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
16½	11	IntHold 1.47e		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	9-16	Int Indusl		72	1⅝	1	1	[illegible]
14⅝	1⅝	IntlndA pf		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
40⅝	20¼	IntMiner .52	14	414	34⅝	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	8⅝	Int Mns	11	192	12⅝	11	11	[illegible]
34⅝	22	IntMlht 1.25	7	15	22⅝	22	22	[illegible]
37⅝	27	InNIck 1.20a	813	229	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
57	33	IntPap 1.50a	14	236	46	44⅝	45	[illegible]
63	60	IntPap pf 4		z300	61	61	61	[illegible]
12½	4⅝	IntRact .13e	9	14	7⅝	6⅝	7	[illegible]
60⅝	29⅝	Int T&T 1.40	7	412	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]
109	58	IntTT pfH4		8	59	58	58	[illegible]
103	56⅝	ITT pf14.50		14	60	58	58	[illegible]
101½	54	IntTT pfJ4		8	56	54	54	[illegible]
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		25	52⅝	51⅝	52	[illegible]
74	36⅝	ITT pfN2.25		35	37	36⅝	36⅝	[illegible]
98⅝	60	IntTT pfO5		3	60⅝	60½	60⅝	[illegible]
20⅝	14	Intrpce 1.10	6	32	15⅝	15	15	[illegible]
72	56	Intrpce pf 5		3	62	60⅝	60⅝	[illegible]
25⅝	10⅝	IntrpbGp .80	3	38	11	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
14	5	Intrst Brds		22	6⅝	6⅝	6	[illegible]
16⅝	15⅛	IntrsPw 1.56	9	11	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
7¼	1⅛	Inters Strs		147	1⅝	1	1	[illegible]
11⅝	4⅝	IntrsUn .06e	3	x133	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
35⅝	19	Iowa Beef	4	16	22¼	21	21	[illegible]
18⅝	15½	Iowa El 1.30	6	51	15⅝	15	15	[illegible]
20⅝	16½	IowaIlG 1.44	7	23	16⅝	16½	16½	[illegible]
21⅝	17⅝	IowaPSv 1.48	10	14	18	17⅝	18	[illegible]
8⅝	3⅝	IpcoHsp .15t	9	21	4⅝	4	4	[illegible]
37½	15⅝	ITE Imp .60	8	70	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
53⅝	21½	Itek Corp	10	267	20¾	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
68⅝	20½	IU Int .75	8	495	20⅝	18½	18⅝	[illegible]
70½	50	IU Int A		5	51	46	46	[illegible]
45⅝	32¼	IU Int pf1.25		3	32½	29⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8½	JamesF .52	9	25	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23½	11½	Jantzen .60b	6	6	12⅝	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¼	8⅝	Japan 1.74e		105	9⅝	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Jpn fn1.74e		5	8¼	8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	27	JeffPilot .52	15	65	34	33⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
164¼	103	JerCe pf9.36		z10	106	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
55⅝	27½	Jewel C 1.66	10	x32	40⅝	39¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	7	67	10⅝	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	14⅝	JimWalt .68	6	115	16⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
38½	22	JimW pf1.60		10	22⅝	22	22	[illegible]
14	12¼	JimWlt pf 1		z100	12½	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	17⅝	JHanSe .93e		76	18¼	18¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	22¼	JHanI 1.95e		37	22⅝	22½	22	[illegible]
33	17⅝	JhnMan 1.20	6	309	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
132¼	108	JohnJhn .50	48	146	116⅝	114⅝	115	[illegible]
37⅝	17⅝	Johns Sv .80	7	10	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
66¼	35	Jhn Svc pf		3	35	34	34	[illegible]
61½	21⅝	JonLog .80	6	50	22	20	20	[illegible]
22⅝	16½	JonLau 1.a0	5	57	17⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	56	JonLau pf 5		z100	58	57½	57	[illegible]
30	22⅝	Jorgen 1.30b	5	6	24	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
50½	34⅝	JoyMfg 1.40	21	163	49	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	13	KaisAlm .50	10	156	18	16½	17	[illegible]
65½	54	Kai Stpf4.75		2	57	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
12¼	6¼	KaisCem .30	4	58	7⅝	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KlCm pf1.37		5	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KaneMill .10	4	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KCtyPL 2.20	8	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	30½	KCSou Ind 2	7	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KanGEl 1.66	8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KanNeb 1.32	9	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	KanPLt 1.48	8	89	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	Katy Ind	6	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kty pfB 1.46		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KaufBrd .16	9	130	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7⅝	KawcBrl .20	9	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KayserR .60	4	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Keebler .70	19	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅝	KeeneCp .10	4	x26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8	Keller .45	3	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10	KeKogg .64	16	x51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kellwood .80	5	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅝	21¼	Kennmt 1.20	5	22	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	23	Kennecott 2	8	548	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	21½	KyUtil 1.74	6	228	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84	[illegible]	KernMG .60	36	182	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KeyCon .45e	4	6	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15½	Kidde .68a	4	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KimbCl 1.44	10	141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6⅝	KingDSt .30	6	51	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	[illegible]	KirschCo .76	6	35	35	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	28⅝	KLM Airlin		17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KnightN .32	18	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	12	Koehrng .60	4	62	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	32	Koeh pf 2.95		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kopprs 1.88	6	46	[illegible]	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	40	Kraftco 1.77	18	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	31	KresgeS .20	27	1107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18	Kroehlr .80a	5	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	16	Kroger 1.30	9	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	9⅝	Kysor .60a	4	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	LacGas 1.50	6	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12½	Lams Sess 1	6	31	[illegible]	12¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	12½	LaneBry .72	6	7	14	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18½	Larwn 2.70e	7	87	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	6	Latrobe Sil	8	16	6¼	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	8¼	LearSieg .28	5	102	9½	8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	23½	LearS pf2.25		18	25	24¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8¼	Leasco .40	4	345	11	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	Leas pfC2.60		108	20⅝	20¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	12	Leasc pf2.30		15	20⅝	20¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24¼	Leasew .40b	9	33	28	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10	LeedsN .81	16	18	15½	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	Leesona .63	5	22	13¼	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LehPCt .80a	6	48	[illegible]	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1⅝	LehVal Ind		34	1⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
91	[illegible]	LV In pf1.50		2	16	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
78	[illegible]	Lehmn 1.57e		65	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	6⅝	Lennar Crp	3	64	7	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	25½	Lenox .40b	12	31	26⅝	26¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7⅝	LevFd Cap		27	8	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LeviStrs .48	7	61	18⅝	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¾	[illegible]	Levitz Furn	6	542	5	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LFE Cp	25	10	4⅝	4¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
42⅝	27½	LOF 2.20a	5	94	27½	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	[illegible]	LOF pf4.75		3	40½	40⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
6¼	4½	LibbMcNL	9	15	5⅝	5¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LibrtyCp .30	7	17	16⅝	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7⅝	LibrtyLn .40	9	24	8½	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
36¾	10	LibyL pf.25		5	10¼	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅝	32½	LiggMy 2.50	9	58	35⅝	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	70¼	LillyEll .83	36	277	77⅝	76¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
48¼	28⅝	LincNt 1.03a	8	167	38⅝	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
97½	[illegible]	LincNt pf 3		5	79	79½	[illegible]	[illegible]
6½	2⅝	Lionel Corp	8	80	2⅞	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6½	Litton .23t	7	230	7⅝	7¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¼	8¼	Litton pfc pf		4	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	33	Littn cv pf 3		3	35	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Litton pfB 2		76	19⅝	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	5	Lockhd Airc	4	107	5¼	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	20½	Loews 1.46a	5	85	21	19¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	9⅝	LomaFin .36	9	74	11¼	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	36	LomM 3.83e	10	31	38⅝	37⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10⅝	Londontwn	3	16	11¼	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	[illegible]	LoneStInd 1	6	x52	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40½	25¼	LoneSG 1.46	9	203	26⅝	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	17	LngIsLt 1.46	8	75	17⅝	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	61½	LongDrg .56	35	2	66½	65⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5¼	2⅝	Loral Corp	9	31	2⅝	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	32	LaLand 1.04	25	x66	48⅝	47⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
49½	21¼	LaPacif .20	7	106	35⅝	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
35¼	20⅝	LousGE 1.60	9	8	24	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7⅝	Lowenstn .90	5	18	15	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	2⅝	LTV Corp	3	275	10⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	29⅝	LTVCp pf5		4	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

These Bonds have been offered and sold exclusively in Japan.
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue November 13, 1973

¥10,000,000,000

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

8.25% Yen Bonds of the Federative Republic of Brazil
Series No. 1 (1973)

Price: 99.50%

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هكذا من الأصل

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Nov. 26, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Oil	230,400	23⅛	+ ⅜
Motors	221,200	49⅝	−2⅜
phe'd	193,200	47½	+ ⅜
Carp	174,300	11	−2⅛
lich	163,800	94⅛	−6⅛
er Lab	141,700	47⅝	−4⅛
ce Inc	123,800	27	−1⅛
a Sim	127,300	20¼	−1⅛
	128,800	38⅝	−1
lay Ina	117,500	13⅝	−1⅛
ly W	114,200	42⅛	−1⅛
ush El	112,000	16	− ⅝
pe SS	112,700	37⅛	−1⅛
Kodak	101,400	115	−7⅛
Corp	100,400	29	−1⅛

	Today	Prev. day
me (in millions)	19.85	19.27
nces	149	305
nes	1978	709
anged	154	380
l issues	1881	1774
1973 highs	2	2
1973 lows	422	118

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Inc	133,200	14¼	−3⅛
vil Oil	91,700	5	−⅛
t Oil M.	80,200	47⅝	−5⅝
s Gas	73,500	30⅛	−3⅛
np Ho	64,600	3⅝	+⅛
nTh wt	63,900	5½	−⅛
x	63,400	115¼	−3⅛
mar Ins	57,400	22½	−3⅛
dinc wt	46,300	7⅛	−⅛
y Smith	43,730	12⅝	−¼

…al total stock sales 3,987,000
…'s sales year ago 3,705,345

American Stock Index:

Low	Close	N.C.
92.83	93.67	−2.82

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind.	842.56	844.19	816.60	824.95	—29.05
Trn.	172.62	172.51	167.43	169.72	— 3.18
Util	92.13	91.37	89.08	87.63	— 1.50
Stk	263.62	263.75	255.31	257.96	— 7.32

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	113.73	107.54	108.43	—3.26
Railroads	37.63	33.50	33.81	—6.84
Utilities	47.04	45.60	45.99	—1.03
Stocks	98.64	95.79	96.58	—2.86

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
posite	52.35	51.45	51.51	—1.58
strials	57.14	56.46	56.52	—1.82
sportation	34.89	34.39	34.41	—1.16
y	33.83	33.52	33.63	—0.68
nce	45.12	44.14	44.44	—1.93

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
23	255,374	309,486	7,809
21	348,701	619,452	3,877
20	345,558	742,032	14,499
19	306,101	465,263	8,225
16	349,267	418,485	6,762
15	356,724	566,984	10,374

*These totals are included in the sales …es.

European Gold Markets

Nov. 26, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
on Fix	90.00	90.25	+0.25
ch	90.20	90.28	+0.25
(12.5 kilo)	91.86	92.61	+0.75

S. dollars per ounce.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-2

Amb Engin, CombEn pf

NEW LOWS-432

Fisher Sci, FlexiVan Cp, FlaEasCst, Fla Pow, Fly Tiger, For McKess, ForeMcK pf, GAC Corp, GAF Cp pf, Gas Svc, Gemini Cap, Gen Devel p, Gen Host, GenInstr pf, Gen Refrac, Gen Signal, GenTe &El, Gen Tire, Gibraltr Fin, Goodrich, Gray Drug, GtAtPac, Grolier Inc, Guardian In, Hall Print, Handy Har, Hanes Corp, Hardees, Harrahs, Harsco Cp, Hart ScMx, Haw Elec, Hecla Mng, HelenCurt A, Hilton Hotel, Hoff Elect, Holiday Inn, Honeywell, Hoov. Ball, Houston LP, Howrd John, Hubbard RI, Hughes Hat, Hydrometl, Ill Power, Indiana Gas, Inland Stl, Inmont gcp, Insilco Corp, Instlf Inv, Interco Inc, Interlk Inc, IntT&T pfK, IntT&T pfN, Interpub Gp, Interst Str, Interst Unit, IowaEl LtP, Itek Corp, IU Int Cp, IUInt A, IU Int pf, J m Walter, Johnson Svc, JohnsSv pf, Jon Logan, Jones Lau, KanPwLt, Kauf Broad, Keene Corp, Kentcky Ut, KLM Aprl h, Knight Nws, LVAMSN Ses, LehValInd, Leox Inc, LibbyO Frd, LibOFrd pf, Lionel Corp, Loews Corp, Ludlow Cp, Lykes Yngs, MacDonal, Macke Co, Macy RH, Magic Chef, Magnavox, Maremont, Marriott, Marsh Field, Mattel Inc, McCord, McCrory Cp, McDonald, McDonnD, Menasco, Mercant Str, Metromed, Microwave, MidSoUt, Midld Mig, Miles Lab, Mirro Alum, MoPub Svc, MobilOil, Mobil Home, Mohasco, Monog Ind, Munford, Munford pf, Munsingw, Nat Can, NatCan pfA, NatFuelGs, Nat Gypsm, NtInd 1.25pf, Nat Presto, Nat Svc Ind, Nat Stand, Nat Steel, Nat Tea, NatUn Elec, Neptun Mtr, Nevada Pw, New Eng El, NY Sta EG, NiagM Pow, NLT Corp, NoAmMtg, NorAm Phil, Noeast Util, Norind PS, NorStaPw, Nwst Ind, Nwtind pfC, Nwstind pf, Norton Sim, NortSim pf, Ohio Edison, OhPow pfC, Orange Rk, Outbd Mar

Ownll 4.75pf, Pac Lghtg, PainWeb p f, Pan Am, Papercft, Penn Fruit, Penney JC, Peoples Drg, PepsiCo, Pet Inc pf, Peter Paul, Piedmt NGs, Pitney Bow, Patom Elec, PPG Ind, Pub Svc Col, PubSvc EG, PSEG 1.40pf, Portin Fash, Purolator, Ramada In, Ranco Inc, Rapid Amer, ReA 2.25pf, RCA, Redman Ind, Reeves Bro, Raich Chem, Reliab Str, Revco DS, Richardsn, Richmnd Cp, Riegal Text, Roch GasE, Roch Tel, Rockwel Int, Rockwlnt pf, Rocklnt pfB, Rohm Haas, Roper Corp, RoyCr Cola, Royal Dut, Rubbermd, Russ Togs, Safegrd Ind, StPaul Sec, SanJuan Ra, Saut R Est, Savannh EP, SavnhEP A, SavinB Mch, Saxon Ind, Schlitz Brw, SCM Corp, Scott Fetzer, Scott Fores, Scovill Mfg, Scovil 2.50pf, SbdW'd Air, Sears Roeb, Sheller Glob, Signode Cp, Singer Co, Singer Co pf, Skaggs Co, Smith AO, SOS Con, Southdwn pf, Soeast Bkg, SouthCal Ed, Southern Co, SoNwEn Tel, StdOil Cal, StdOilCal wi, StO Oh ptA, Std Prudntl, Stanray, StatMut Sec, Sterl Drug, Storer Brd, Stride Rite, StuWor pfA, Suburb Pro, Sunbeam, Sutro Mtg, Taft Brdcst, Talley pfB, Teledyne, Teledyn 4pf, Texaco Inc, Tex Util, Times Mirr, Toledo Ed, Tonka Corp, Trane Co, TransW Air, Transam Cp, TriSou Mtg, Triang Pac, TRW Inc, TRW 4.50pf, TRW 4.4pf, Tucson GE, Twent Cent, UGI Corp, Unilevr Ltd, Unilevr NV, Un Carbide, Union Elec, Unionam, Uniroyal, Uniroyal pf, Unit Aircft, US Freight, US Gypsm, US Home, US Indust, US Rlty Inv, US Shoe, UniTelld pf, VFCorp, Viacom Int, Victor Com, Va ElPow, VSI Corp, WalMart St, Wern. Lamb, WellFar Mf, WellRtch Gr, WnUn 4.60pf, WheelPit Stl, Wis PubSv, Witco Chem, Wolver WW, Wometco A, Woolworth, Woolwth pf, Wurlitzer, Wyly Corp, Xerox Cp, Zayre Corp, Zurn Ind

WHAT ARE YOU INVESTING IN NOW?

The *best* investment you can make is a few minutes' reading time!

Since the beginning of civilization, land has meant wealth to those who own it... and a dream to reach out for to those who don't. The greatest fortunes have been founded with it. Land cannot be created anew. Once it is gone, the investment opportunities that go with it are also gone... forever.

Since World War II, land has made more millionaires than any other form of wealth; and still there's every opportunity for the astute investor. But there's a need for a scientific, non-emotional approach to California land as an investment. Because of this need, Pre-Builder Land Corporation was founded.

And for more than a decade, PBL has been leading its investor-clients into the "Land of Opportunity."

THE COMPANY

Pre-Builder Land Corporation was founded in 1959 as an equal partnership by Robert J. Koepple, Nicholas G. Troy, and Leslie Dahl Gleave for the purpose of counseling in the field of land investment. It was incorporated in 1965 as a California corporation and is headquartered at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. Pre-Builder Land Corporation has five subsidiaries: PBL International Limited, PBL Research Corporation, PBL Financial Corporation, PBL Management Corporation, and PBL Resale Corporation. The parent Pre-Builder Land Corporation is also legally known as PBL Investment Corporation, perhaps a more accurate description of the company's function.

THE BUSINESS

PBL is a leader in the field of research-based land investment, one of the fastest-growing facets of the investment business. Through its research subsidiary, PBL Research Corporation, the company looks for undeveloped or rural areas which, because of a variety of economic and growth factors, can be expected to appreciate in value rapidly. PBL negotiates the terms of acquisition of specific parcels on behalf of its clients, the investors. The revenues of PBL are derived essentially from the normal real-estate-broker's commission. PBL Financial Corporation offers the clients a Margin Account and a Guaranteed Value Plan and provides the funds. PBL Management Corporation monitors and manages investments for its clients and advises them when to sell for optimum return, receiving a management fee for this service. PBL Resale Corporation handles the resale of the client's property to builders and developers at the moment of maximum client profit. PBL International Limited, headquartered in London, services foreign investors in California land.

RECORD

Pre-Builder Land Corporation has handled more than 5,000 separate land-investment transactions on behalf of clients during the past 12 years — both acquisition and resale. Typical profit range on investment has been 20 to 75 per cent per annum, though some returns have been even greater. When tax *advantages are considered, returns can be higher still. The high* return is one result of the leverage factor in land investment: down payments average 25 per cent of purchase price. Thus for each $1 invested, the investor derives the appreciation benefits of $4 worth of land. In addition, if he chooses to borrow up to 40 per cent of the down payment through PBL Financial Corporation, the client derives the benefit of "double leverage."

OUTLOOK

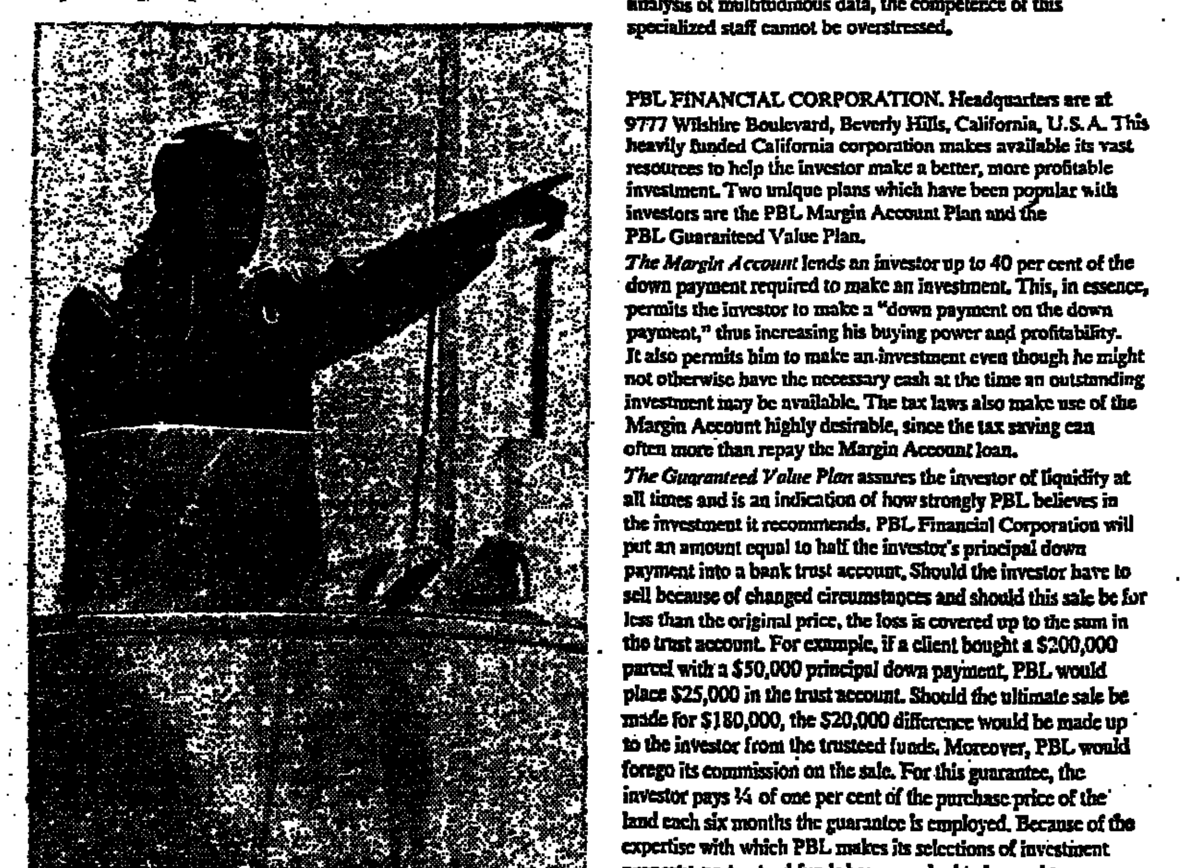
The factors which make land an attractive investment appear certain to persist, assuring the clients of Pre-Builder Land Corporation of excellent growth opportunities. Geographically, PBL clients come from all over the world, and it is part of the firm's growth program to extend its service to meet increasing investor demands. All land offered for investment is in the state of California, where economic growth is producing rapid appreciation of land. PBL is developing new programs to make land investment as simple as reading the daily stock quotations. PBL has initiated steps to become a publicly-held corporation, offering common stock in the corporation to the public.

METHODOLOGY

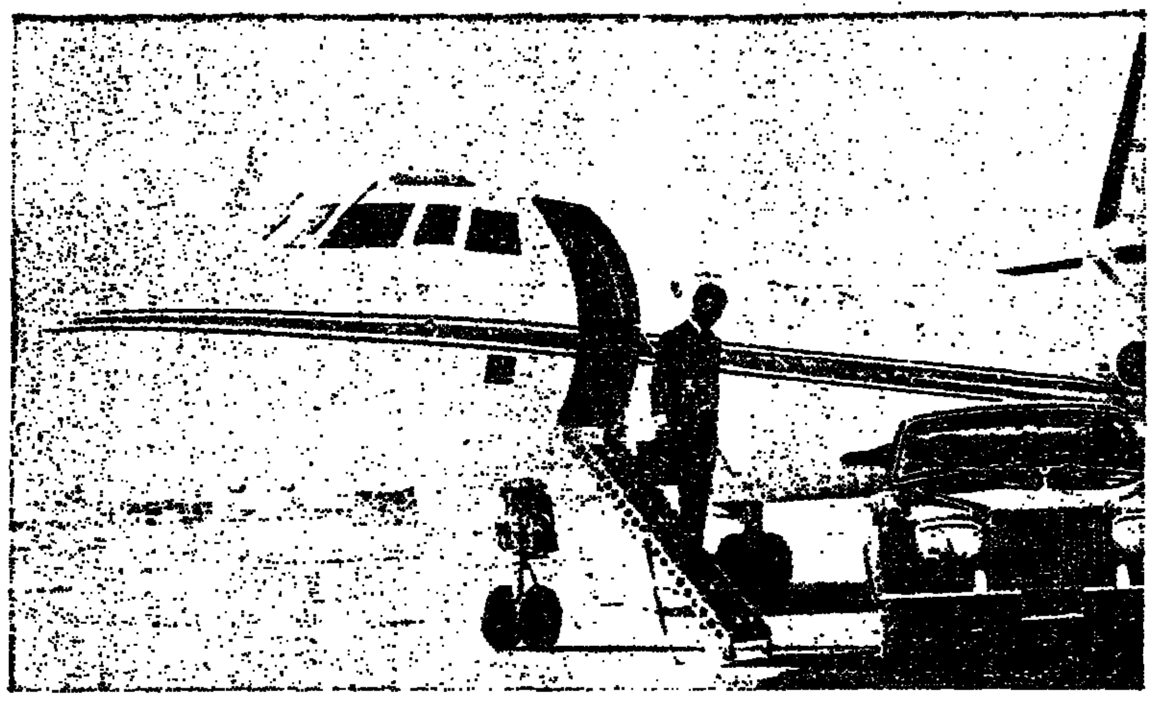
Real estate has been the basis for wealth since civilization began and investment in land has been recognized as the soundest of investments, a certain hedge against the historical inflation of the world's currencies.

The scientific approach to land investment — now commonly known as research-based land investment — is still in its infancy, however, dating back to the late 1950's. The concept was pioneered by a number of men, including the three principals of Pre-Builder Land Corporation — Robert J. Koepple, Nicholas G. Troy, and Leslie Dahl Gleave.

To the client, making an investment through PBL is simplicity itself; he merely buys and sells how, when, and where PBL recommends. For Pre-Builder Land Corporation, however, the methodology of making these recommendations is quite complex.



ROBERT J. KOEPPLE was formerly a contractor in Chicago. He moved to Los Angeles in 1955, made a personal investment in land and realized a substantial profit. He became a real-estate broker, developing a clientele among investors who were intrigued by his ability to forecast the spread of urban development.



NICHOLAS G. TROY came to the U.S. after World War II from his native Greece. After college in San Francisco, he also acquired an interest in real estate — land investment, in particular — and teamed with Mr. Koepple and Mr. Gleave to form Pre-Builder Land Corporation.

The scientific approach to land investment is essentially six-phase: basic research, determination of a general area for land investments, location of a specific parcel within this area, negotiation for this property, management and monitoring of the property after purchase, and resale of the property.

Everything PBL does is based upon research, the gathering of a multitude of facts and data to determine what general geographic areas will experience (in the next three to five years) a sharp increase in economic growth. The data come from many different sources, both private and governmental, and involve more than 85 factors.

Properly analyzed, these data permit PBL to locate a "micro-area," an area measuring some ten to 20 miles square. The micro-area is a general area of projected economic growth.

Within this micro-area are specific properties, and PBL further pinpoints its investment recommendation by selecting only the most promising of these parcels of land.

After arduous determination of the best property within a micro-area, PBL negotiates for it on behalf of the investor, obtaining best prices and, just as important, terms.

PBL then manages the property for the investor, perhaps negotiating a lease with a farmer or rancher. In monitoring, PBL constantly evaluates the property in relation to the value of land in the micro-area and, specifically, in relation to adjacent properties.

When monitoring indicates the precise moment of resale for maximum profits, PBL handles all aspects of reselling the property through its vast network of real-estate brokers, builders, and developers.

SUBSIDIARIES

Because of the perfection-demanding nature of its operations, Pre-Builder Land Corporation is divided into various highly specialized departments and subsidiaries. Departments include Acquisition, Appraisal, Engineering, Selection, and Investment. The subsidiaries are;

PBL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. Headquarters are at 16 Berkeley Street, London, England. Incorporated in Great Britain, this organization is responsible for serving investors who reside outside the United States. PBL International Limited is itself represented in the major countries of the world and was formed to meet the increasing demands of the international investment community. Managing director is John E. Hawken, a London investment banker since 1934, who read law at the University of London. Fast-flying jet airliners and greatly improved telephone and telegraph service permit day-to-day co-ordination between London and Beverly Hills. PBL International Limited retains Jacobson Ridley Lazarus & Son, London, as legal counsel. Auditors are Price Waterhouse & Co., London; and banking is through Barclays Bank Limited, London.

PBL RESEARCH CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This California corporation is staffed by graduate economists *and university-trained statisticians. Since a successful land* investment comes as the result of meticulous gathering and analysis of multitudinous data, the competence of this specialized staff cannot be overstressed.

PBL FINANCIAL CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This heavily funded California corporation makes available its vast resources to help the investor make a better, more profitable investment. Two unique plans which have been popular with investors are the PBL Margin Account Plan and the PBL Guaranteed Value Plan.

The Margin Account lends an investor up to 40 per cent of the down payment required to make an investment. This, in essence, permits the investor to make a "down payment on the down payment," thus increasing his buying power and profitability. It also permits him to make an investment even though he might not otherwise have the necessary cash at the time an outstanding investment may be available. The tax laws also make use of the Margin Account highly desirable, since the tax saving can often more than repay the Margin Account loan.

The Guaranteed Value Plan assures the investor of liquidity at all times and is an indication of how strongly PBL believes in the investment it recommends. PBL Financial Corporation will put an amount equal to half the investor's principal down payment into a bank trust account. Should the investor have to sell because of changed circumstances and should this sale be for less than the original price, the loss is covered up to the sum in the trust account. For example, if a client bought a $200,000 parcel with a $50,000 principal down payment, PBL would place $25,000 in the trust account. Should the ultimate sale be made for $180,000, the $20,000 difference would be made up to the investor from the trusteed funds. Moreover, PBL would forego its commission on the sale. For this guarantee, the investor pays ¼ of one per cent of the purchase price of the land each six months the guarantee is employed. Because of the expertise with which PBL makes its selections of investment property, no trusteed funds have ever had to be used to cover a loss.

PBL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This California corporation manages and monitors the investor's property. In managing, PBL Management Corporation negotiates any possible leases for the property with farmers or ranchers, informs the client when payments and taxes are due, ensures proper application of interest and principal, and disburses income from leases.

In monitoring, PBL Management Corporation pays constant attention to the property in relation to the market in general and, specifically, to adjacent-land values and trends. Management reviews every property every six months after the first year. With complete information about the investor and the profit figures involved, Management advises the client when to sell for maximum profit.

PBL Management Corporation often acts as a general partner in the formation of partnerships, placing the investor in a limited-partner position. The result is to limit the investor's liability and place that liability on PBL Management Corporation.

PBL Management Corporation will also serve as a trustee should the client wish to remain anonymous to the extent permitted by law. Thus instead of the title to the property's being in the name of the client, it is in the public records merely as PBL Management Corporation Trustee Account Number 00000. This service is often used by European investors and public figures who desire anonymity.

PBL RESALE CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This California corporation is crucially important in the vital function of reselling the investment property at the proper time. Through the years PBL Resale Corporation has created a network of builders, developers, and real-estate brokers who have come to rely upon PBL Resale Corporation and actively seek PBL clients' investment properties.

PBL REPRESENTATION. In addition to its own global organization, PBL is represented to clients by investment-management firms, tax and legal counsels, stock brokers, investment consultants, and business managers.

EXAMPLES OF INVESTMENTS

Down payments for land investments arranged by Pre-Builder Land Corporation have ranged considerably in size — from $1,875 to $1,024,000. (These down payments had the purchasing power of $9,375 and $4,340,000, respectively.)

The following examples are typical:

A medical doctor bought a parcel for $60,000 and sold it 18 months later for $84,000. His original investment was $17,400, but after all expenses in the deal were paid, his clear profit was $10,913, or 41.7 per cent per year — based on his actual dollars invested.

In the case of a Swiss syndicate, the investment was $4,800 per acre on a large tract, with a down payment of $996 per acre.

In yet another example, the cost of the property was $84,000. Of the total down payment, $9,972 was prepaid interest and $1,700 was principal. After realizing the tax benefit of the prepaid interest, $5,252, the actual investment was $7,053 in hard dollars. The property was resold within one year for $108,000, for a capital-gain profit of $23,200. After figuring the carrying charges for one year and the capital-gain taxes, the actual hard-dollar profit was $14,641 on the $7,053 original investment, or 207 per cent.

It is the policy of PBL to respect the desire for strict confidence of all its clients and at no time use any client or his specific transaction as a reference or for promotional purposes. For this reason, the names and locations in the above-mentioned examples are not furnished.

THE INVESTORS

The clients of PBL vary widely both in background and geography. They include professional investors, show-business celebrities, doctors, lawyers, engineers, airline pilots, and skilled workers — individuals looking for capital appreciation. They also include many foreigners, ranging from individual investors to syndicates of small and large investors from the Far East, Europe, and the Middle East. Approximately 64 per cent of the investors are from California, 3 per cent are from other Western states, 5 per cent from the mid-West, and 6 per cent from the Eastern U.S.; 14 per cent are from Europe, and 8 per cent from the Far East.

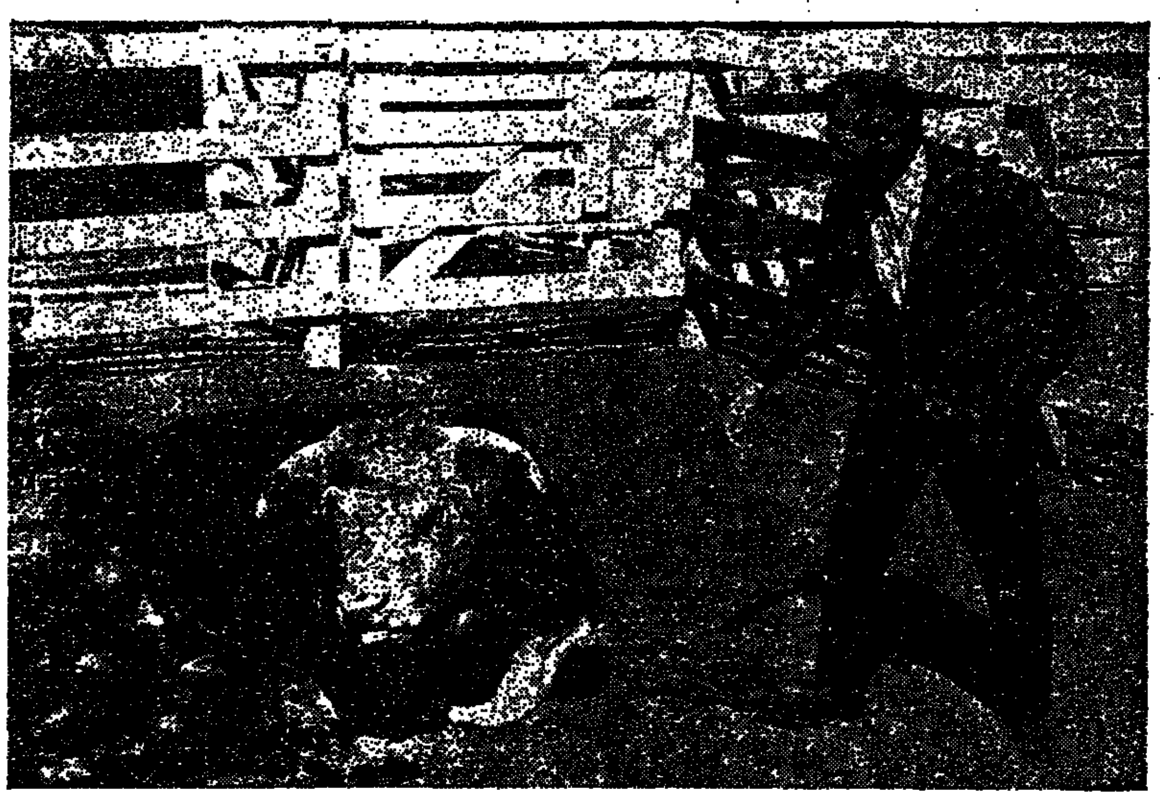
PLANS AND PROGRAMS

PBL is currently developing a number of new programs aimed at making land investment simpler and more attractive for all investors. These innovations include the formation of a publicly-held corporation which will invest its assets in land. PBL is also expanding its operations in partnerships involving a number of individual investors.

In addition to these plans, Pre-Builder Land Corporation intends to make a public offering of its own common stock. Capital raised through this offering will be used to bring innovative and expanded service to the international investment community.

Because a staff of only 200 people is hardly enough to cover its global operations by ordinary means, PBL maintains on its staff an FAA-certificated commercial pilot to head its aviation-planning activities. Thus PBL investment counselors and executives can — using either scheduled airlines or a variety of leased or company-flown aircraft, ranging from a four-engine business jet to a single-engine fuel-injected four-seater — meet an investor any place, any time, seven days (and nights) a week.

Small or large, every PBL investor-client receives the same complete and dedicated attention from his investment counselor, who is registered and licensed by the State of California Division of Real Estate and the State of California Department of Corporations.



LESLIE DAHL GLEAVE was reared on his parents' 55,000-acre cattle ranch in Utah, a ranch they still own. He came to Los Angeles after graduation from college to pursue a singing career. While a member of a nationally popular singing group of the 1950's, he invested in land. He became so interested in the potential of land that he left show business to join in the formation of Pre-Builder Land Corporation.

BANKERS, AUDITORS, AND LEGAL COUNSEL OF PBL

Because of the scope of its services to the international investment community, Pre-Builder Land Corporation relies on bankers and counselors in various locations and for various purposes.

Banking for northern California is through the Bank of America in San Francisco. In southern California, PBL banks with both Security Pacific National Bank in Beverly Hills and Independence Bank, Los Angeles. Mid-West banking for PBL is Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago. The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City is the PBL Eastern banker.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

We would be happy to discuss your desires and requirements with you. If you would like more specific information about PBL, do not hesitate to let us know.

- ☐ Please send me your literature
- ☐ I've read what you say; send me what others say about PBL.
- ☐ Have your representative telephone me, without obligation to me, to answer my questions.
- ☐ I would like to see a color, sound motion picture about PBL.

Name ____________
Address ____________
City ____________
State/Zip/Country ____________
Telephone ____________

PBL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Representation throughout the Free World

Executive Offices
16 Berkeley Street
London, W1X 5AE, England
01-629-7135

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
63½	33¼	Lubrizl .4a	19	157	36	33¾	34	— 2⅛
15¾	9⅞	LuckyStr .54	11	105	10⅞	10	10	— ⅝
21¼	10⅞	Ludlow 1.08	7	31	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
32	19¼	LukensStl 1	8	23	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	LVO Corp	10	65	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ¼
11⅜	5¼	Lykes Yngst		95	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
32	16	Lyke pf3.75k		57	16	17⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6½	LynchSy .40	10	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

M

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
18¼	9⅝	MacAnF .60	3	17	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	MacDonal	7	45	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Macke .30a	4	34	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
10½	5½	Macmil .15e	4	135	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	17½	Macy 1.10	6	83	18½	17¼	17½	— 1⅜
19⅞	9	MadisFd 1e		780	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
9	4⅛	MadSq Gar	92	265	8	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	5⅝	MagicCf .32	5	137	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	6⅞	Magnvox .60	16	299	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅞
32	16¼	Mallory 1	8	32	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— 1
33¼	17	MalHyde .36	17	40	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
17⅞	7	Manind .56b	3	39	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
31	14	Manpwr .80	6	43	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— 1
43⅞	28½	MfrHan 1.56	11	175	37⅛	36	36⅛	— 1
43⅝	22⅜	MAPCO .54	16	98	31	30⅝	30⅞	— 2⅛
33⅝	9⅝	Marathn Mf		68	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— 1
87¼	38⅞	MaratO 1.60	12	738	46⅞	42⅞	43	— 3⅞
27⅝	17¾	Marcor .93	7	163	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
57⅝	37¾	Marcr pf A2		108	42½	41¼	42	— ⅝
51½	26⅛	Maremt .20r	6	233	25	22⅛	22⅛	— 2¼
37⅝	32½	MarMid 1.83	6	53	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅞
42⅞	27⅛	MarionL .28	28	87	35½	32¼	34	— 1⅞
51½	30½	Marlen 1.30	18	93	41⅛	40⅞	41	+ ½
57¼	29⅜	Marley .50	17	8	38	37½	37½	— ½
17¼	6¾	Marqtte .07e	7	33	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
41	21	Marriot .07t	29	384	25	20⅞	20⅞	— 1⅜
27¼	16½	MarsFd 1.24	7	87	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	MartMa 1.20	6	77	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
11¾	6¼	MartMAI .40	7	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅝	MrldCup .50	6	22	16	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
63	41	MascoCp .28	29	173	50⅝	48⅞	48⅞	— 1⅞
27½	21¾	Masonite .50	16	102	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	MassyF .92e	7	74	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅞
		MasF fn.50e		1	20	20	20	
28⅝	16⅝	MasMt 1.96e	8	20	18	17⅞	17⅞	— 1⅛
23¼	10⅞	MasCp 1.44e		21	17⅞	10⅞	17⅜	— ⅛
14½	12½	MasInc .8e		x97	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
35⅝	16	MatsuE .54r	5	1050	17	16	16	— ⅞
		MatE fn.5r		19	16½	16½	16½	
14½	3⅞	Mattel .02p		209	4	3¾	4	
52⅞	26	MayDSt 1.60	8	203	27	26¼	27	+ ⅜
32⅞	20	MayerOs .65	12	2	23½	22½	23½	— ¼
10⅞	5	MaysJW .50	5	17	5⅞	5½	5⅜	— ⅜
43⅝	25	Maytg 1.30a	11	x49	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
34¼	18⅝	MCA Inc .64	8	2	20⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
24	10⅞	McCord .92	3	45	12	10⅞	11	— 1⅛
30¼	15	McCror 1.20	3	26	15¼	14¼	14⅞	— ⅞
104⅞	50	McDermot 1	28	144	91¼	89½	91⅝	— 1⅛
76⅞	46¼	McDonalds	38	1932	48⅞	44⅝	47½	+ ⅝
29	16⅞	McDonD .40	4	402	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ½
40¼	21	McGEd 1.50	8	35	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
16⅞	7	McGrwH .48	7	71	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
28¼	16½	M GH pf1.20		10	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	McGrg Don	8	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
69½	46	McIntyre	20	z1140	60	57	57	— 4⅛
42⅞	16⅝	McKee	14	66	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— 3
56⅝	23½	McLean .72	9	24	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅞	McLoul 1.60	4	x49	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	McNell .75	5	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
22½	13⅛	MeadCp .80	6	141	16¼	15⅞	15⅝	— ⅛
44	34½	Mea pfA2.80		3	38½	38½	38½	+ 1
43⅝	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		2	38	38	38	— 1
38	19⅝	Medusa 1.40	7	18	26	25¼	25⅞	— ⅝
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	7	39	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
34	13⅛	Melv Sh .46	11	145	15½	14½	15½	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Menasc .221	4	44	6	5¼	5½	— ⅜
80	53⅛	MercStr .80	14	x19	57	53	53	— 3⅝
101½	76¼	Merck 1.18	36	326	84½	82⅝	84	— 1¼
20½	9⅝	Meredith .70	5	x2	10	9⅞	9⅞	
32¾	12⅞	MerrLyn .56	11	480	13⅞	13	13⅛	— 1⅛
85	57½	MesaPet .10	17	100	74	71	71½	— 7⅜
10	8⅝	MesabiTr 1e	8	177	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	MestaM .40a	14	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24	12¾	MGM	15	4	15⅜	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
32¼	8⅝	Metrom .50b	4	210	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅝
107	97	MetE pf8.32		z50	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
98⅞	36	MGIC In .10	20	382	33¼	37	37½	— 1⅝
23½	10¾	MichGs .04	10	x11	16⅝	15	15¼	— ½
16⅝	10⅝	MichTube 1	6		6	13⅝	10⅝	— ¼
17⅝	9⅝	Microdot .44	4	82	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
33¾	16½	Microwave	10	53	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅞
19½	15⅝	MidConTel 1	9	104	16½	15¾	15¾	
27½	16⅛	MidSUt 1.20	7	222	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅞	MidIM 1.74e	7	30	13⅛	12⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
16¼	10⅝	Midl Rbs .80	6	40	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ¼
60	36⅝	MilesLb 1.28	14	24	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅛
31	10	MiltBrd .36a	18	32	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
91⅝	76¼	MinMM 1.10	31	613	80⅝	79¼	80	— 2
22½	18	MinnPL 1.46	8	11	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
20	12¾	MirroAl .96	7	20	15⅞	12½	15⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	14⅝	MissnEq .28	14	162	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MissRivr .96	9	37	19⅜	16⅜	17	— 1
83	70	MoPac A 5	4	1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ¼
29⅜	20½	MPCem 1.60	6	3	22	22	22	— 1
17⅞	10¾	MoPSv .84b	8	26	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
75½	51⅜	MobilO 2.80	7	504	51⅝	50⅛	50½	— 1½
18½	5⅞	MobHom .20	4	98	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ½
33⅝	16¼	Mohas 1.20	5	x35	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	3⅝	Mohk Data		233	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	12	Mohk Rub 1	3	77	10⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅝	Molybden	8	139	16⅞	16	16⅛	— 1
36½	26⅜	Molyb pf2.50		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
19⅝	11½	Monarch .60	10	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12¼	4⅞	Mongrm Ind	3	180	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞
34¼	16	MonrEq .44	9	189	16¼	16	16	— ¾
75¾	47¾	Monsanto 2	8	838	54⅝	51	52	— 3⅛
84	59⅝	Mons pf2.75		39	64⅝	62½	63¼	— ⅞
42	28⅝	MontDUt 2	9	78	31⅝	30½	30½	— 1
36	28	MonPw 1.80	10	68	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
34½	20⅝	MontSt 1.21e		x17	22½	22	22⅛	
14⅝	8½	Mony .94e	8	x132	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	MooreMcC	3	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— 1
73½	47	Morgan 1.46	16	168	64	63⅞	63⅞	— 1
27¼	14⅞	MorrKn .60e	7	45	22⅜	21½	21⅝	— 1⅛
39¼	7	MorseEl Pd	3	48	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ½
13⅞	4⅝	MorseSh .75	4	127	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ¼
23	9⅝	MtgTr 1.82e	5	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	13⅞	MorNor .88	10	289	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— 1½
68⅞	41¼	Motorola .50	18	194	53⅝	52	52½	— 1⅝
106⅛	57⅝	MtFuel 1.92	22	286	87⅞	80½	82½	— 5⅜
23½	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
26½	16⅞	MSL Ind	4		419	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	6½	Munford .28	4	30	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
9	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅛	Munsng 1.08	6	x16	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
24⅝	15	MurphC 1.20	7	22	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
96	47½	MurpOil .64	10	65	74	69½	70	— 3⅝
33¼	22¼	MurrOh .60a	8	4	25¼	25	25¼	
18⅞	15	MutlO 1.32e		35	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	

N

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
61	38⅝	Nabisco 2.30	12	75	41⅝	40	40¼	— ⅞
41⅞	25	NalcoCh .43	27	114	30⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— 1⅝
27⅞	10	NarcoScl .60	7	14	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
57½	42	NashuaC .52	17	4	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
30⅞	13	NatAirl .30e	5	114	15	13⅝	13⅞	— 1⅛
21⅞	12⅞	N Avia 1.35e		40	13⅞	13	13	— ⅞
17½	7⅞	Nat Can .45	4	128	8⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
33⅞	19⅝	N Can pf1.50		18	19½	19	19	— ⅜
49⅛	26⅝	N CashR .72		470	34⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— 1⅞
102	78⅛	N Chms .48a	43	x47	88½	87⅝	87⅝	— 1
17⅝	12⅝	NatCityL .90	5	x25	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
49½	38⅝	NatDst 2.36	6	11	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
17½	13	NatDistl .80	6	336	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
29½	21⅜	NatFuel 1.90	6	50	21⅞	21	21	— ⅜
19½	12¼	NatGyp 1.05	5	161	12⅜	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
12	3	NHome .16p		116	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
4½	2½	NatInd .10e	7	61	2⅝	2½	2½	
10	7	NatInd pf.60		1	7	7	7	
14½	10¼	NtInd pf12.5		8	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
34¼	28½	NPres 1.10a	4	67	28⅝	27½	27½	— 1
108⅝	23	N Semicndr	33	615	61¼	56½	59	— 2¼
28½	9⅞	NSvcInd .70	6	208	10⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
35½	16¼	N Stand .75	10	36	17⅜	16	16¼	— 1
65½	51⅝	N Starch .66	24	36	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— 1⅛
42½	31¾	NtSteel 2.50	6	58	31½	30½	30½	— 1⅜
7⅞	4	Nat Tea		53	4	3⅞	4	
34⅞	13½	NatUnEl .90	3	18	14	13	13	— 1
71⅞	28¼	Natomas .25	78	649	54⅝	52	53⅛	— 2¼
16	9⅝	Neptune .40	10	10	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
43½	19⅛	NevPw 1.35	5	92	19⅞	18½	19⅝	+ ¼
26⅞	19½	NEngEl 1.78	7	392	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	— ⅜
16⅝	14	NEngE 1.24	7	21	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	29¼	NEngT 23.6	10	45	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Newhall .30	105	23	9⅝	9½	9½	
34⅝	21⅝	Newmt 14.0	8	x146	27⅛	26	26⅝	— ⅜
108	82½	Nwmt pf45.0		x3	85	82½	82½	— 4⅝
33⅝	24⅛	NYSEG 22.0	8	138	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
18¼	13⅛	NiaMP 1.18	8	256	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
54	48	NiaMpf 3.90		z100	48	48	48	
20⅝	15¼	NiagSh .18e		17	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	NLInd 1	6	295	12⅛	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	19	NLT Cp .36	8	179	19⅝	18	18⅛	— 1⅞
72¼	56	NorfkWn 5	7	98	66⅞	65⅛	66⅛	
22⅝	14½	NorlnCp .80	3	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
50	19½	Norris 1.08	5	5	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
41½	19⅝	NoACoal .60	17	52	38⅝	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	NoAMt 2.51e	9	64	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅛
34¼	20	NoAmPhil 1	5	26	20½	19¾	19¾	— 1⅛
4⅛	3	NoCAir 0.5e	5	133	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2⅛	1¼	NoCeAir wt		32	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16⅝	12	NoestUt 1.02	8	x152	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	NoCenGs .60	9	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
29¾	22⅛	NoIlGas 1.92	7	38	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
31¼	23⅞	NIlGs pf1.90		2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	NIndPS 1.36	6	x167	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
46¼	33⅞	NNGas 2.70	9	59	43½	42½	43	— ½
31⅝	22⅛	NoStPw 1.84	8	296	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
52½	45	NSPw pf36.0		z350	45	45	45	
7⅝	4⅛	Northgate	4	35	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	15	Northrop 1	7	17	17½	16¾	17⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	18	NwstAirl .45	11	371	22⅝	21	21⅝	— 1⅛
67½	52⅝	NwtBnc 1.60	15	50	60½	59½	59½	— ⅞
31⅛	18½	NwstInd .85	3	164	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Nwstind wt		52	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅝
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		15	66⅜	64½	64½	— 2½
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		13	68	65½	67	— 2½
75½	54	Nwtin pf420.		49	54⅝	52	52	— 2⅜
27¼	21½	NwMu 1.91e	11	39	23½	21⅝	21⅝	— 1½
34⅞	24	NwtStlW .80	6	21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
36	23¼	Norton 1.50	5	17	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
42	28⅝	NorSim .30	11	1323	21½	19⅝	20¼	— 1½
86¼	44⅝	NrtS pf16.0		9	45½	43	43	— 3
21¼	14⅝	Nucor 10.e	5	20	15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
20¾	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	105	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ¼

O

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
20½	9⅝	OakInd .32	4	30	11⅜	10⅝	10¼	— ⅞
18½	11½	OakiteP .84	9	1	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
13½	7⅝	Occid Pet	11	1082	9⅞	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	42½	OccidPf pf4		25	45½	43½	43⅞	— 1¼
48	37⅝	OccIP pf3.60		27	42¼	41½	41⅝	— ⅞
29⅛	22⅝	OccIP pf2.16		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
18½	12½	OgdenCp .80	6	37	14⅛	13½	13½	— 1
31½	26⅝	Ogdn pf1.87		4	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
23⅝	19	OhioEd 16.	8	1041	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— 1¼
102	93	OPwC pf76.0		z270	92¼	91	91	— 3
28⅛	19¼	OklaGE 1.32	10	38	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
12½	11	OklGE pf.80		z1200	11	11	11	
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG 1.32	9	32	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ½
19⅞	12⅞	OlinCorp .88	7	109	13½	13	13⅛	— ½
19⅝	12¼	Oneida 7.6	5	x9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15¼	12	Opelika 1	5	7	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
17⅞	14	OrangR 1.20	5	65	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	— ⅝
49⅞	33	OtisElv 22.0	8	49	39	38⅞	38⅞	— 1
45¼	19½	OutMar 12.0	4	101	20¼	19	19	— 1⅜
17⅝	9	OutletCo .45	4	9	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
39⅝	15	OvernitT .72	5	35	16⅞	15	15	— 1⅝
29⅞	21	Over Shiphg	10	155	22⅞	21	21	— 1⅜
55¼	39⅝	OwenCn .88	14	107	45¼	44½	44⅝	— 1⅛
47⅞	27½	OwenIll 1.48	7	161	34⅝	32½	33	— 2⅛
83¼	66	OwnIl pf4.75		8	66	64	64	— 2
26	15⅞	Oxfrind .60b	4	21	18¼	17	17¼	— ⅜

P-Q

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
16⅛	13½	PacASh .67e		20	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	22½	PacGsE 1.78	7	193	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ⅞
25¼	20⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	88	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— 1
46½	23⅝	PacPetrl .50	19	59	34⅝	30¼	30½	— 3⅛
26⅛	21⅝	PacPw 1.60	10	72	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— 1⅛
18⅞	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	57	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
12	8	Pac Tin .60a	6	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	PaineWb .30		29	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
17⅛	12½	PalW pf1.30		24	12½	12	12½	— ⅜
8⅝	4	PalmBc .25	5	21	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	8	89	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	27	PanhEP 2	8	55	34	32½	32½	— 1½
32⅝	9⅞	Paprcft .60b	5	60	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19	11⅝	Pargas .90	7	32	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
35⅝	19	ParHan 1.08	6	x104	25⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— 2⅜
25⅞	15⅝	ParPen .50a	9	23	19⅝	18½	18½	— 1⅛
22⅝	8⅞	Pasco Inc	14	39	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	10¼	Paylnw .27	7	21	11	11	11	— ⅛
45⅞	19	PeabGa 04e	20	87	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— 1⅛
5⅛	1½	Penn Cent		934	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PennDx .20b	5	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Penn Fruit		14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
101	70¼	Penney 1.12	22	312	69	67½	68⅛	— 2⅛
26	19⅞	PaPwLt 1.68	8	54	20½	20⅛	20½	
113	101	PaPL pf8.70		z40	104	103	103	— 2
109¼	98½	PaPL pf8.40		z30	102	101	102	+ 1
105	96	PaPL pf8.00		z30	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z40	57	57	57	
29	18¾	Pennwlt 1.20	9	39	20⅝	20	20	— ⅞
47⅝	25⅛	Penwl pf2.50		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	10	x308	23	21⅝	22⅛	— 1½
96½	86	Pennz pfB 8		1	93	93	93	— 1¼
45⅝	25½	Pennz pf1.33		x8	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
10⅞	6	PeopDrg .20	6	16	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	26½	PeopGs 2.24	7	134	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
89⅞	77	PepsiCo 1.20	22	271	76	72½	72⅞	— 4¼
43¼	29	PerkElm .23	37	399	36⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— 1⅝
38⅞	21½	Pet Inc 1.35	8	24	22½	22	22⅛	— ¼
Q 13½	13	PetInc pf 1		3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+
21	10⅝	PetInc pf.80		5	12⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
31	13	PeterPI 1.30	16	26	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅞
80	45⅝	PetrieS .40a	21	23	56⅝	54½	54½	— 2⅜
33	11⅝	Petrolan .36	10	172	12½	12	12	— ½
25⅝	20	Petrim 2.10e		34	20⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
52⅝	38½	Pfizer .68a	26	240	44½	44	44	— ½
50¼	38⅝	PhelpD 2.20	8	99	46⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— 1
20½	17⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	227	16⅞	17⅞	18	— ¼
114	103	PhilE pf8.75		z90	106½	106½	106½	— 1½
63½	54	PhilE pf4.40		z10	56	56	56	+ 1
60½	55	PhilE pf4.30		z60	55½	55½	55½	
22⅞	17¼	PhilSub 1.30	7	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
136⅝	97½	PhilMor 1.40	20	285	110	106½	107¼	— 3⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Philip In .20	3	62	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11¼	Phil Ind pf 1		6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
70½	40½	PhillPet 1.30	25	578	64⅛	61½	62	— 3⅛
21⅝	9¼	PhilVH .40a	5	42	10⅞	10⅝	11⅛	
51¼	16¾	Pickwk 1.29t	10	218	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	14¾	PiedNG 1.28	5	24	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
24	4⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	6	80	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
55	38¾	Pillsbry 1.64	9	33	41	38½	38	— 2⅜
23⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	12	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
21⅞	8½	PitnyB .51p		209	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
17⅝	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	11	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
34⅞	20	Pittston .60b	16	68	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
36	14¼	Pizza Hut	14	112	15⅞	15⅝	15⅜	+ ¼
7⅛	2	Plan Rsrch	12	30	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19⅛	4	Playboy .12	5	48	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26¼	20⅝	Plessey .87e	7	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
		Pless fn.87e		8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
26½	18⅝	PNBM 2.10e	8	38	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
143½	85⅝	Polaroid .32	58	400	87⅝	85⅝	86⅞	— 1⅝
86¼	32	Ponderosa S	17	610	36⅝	32¼	36⅜	
29½	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	3	66	20	19⅝	19⅝	— 1
18⅞	11½	Portecin .80	6	9	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
22½	17¾	PortGE 1.48	8	22	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
33¼	19½	Potlch 1.20	5	35	25¼	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
16⅝	12⅞	PotmEl 1.08	8	145	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
60	52½	PotEl pf4.50		z210	54½	53⅞	53⅞	— 1
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z250	48	48	48	— ⅜
47	25⅞	PPGInd 1.70	5	187	25⅝	24⅛	25	— 1
14⅝	7¼	Premier .20	7	9	8	7½	7½	— ¼
18¼	11	Premr pf.90		5	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
120	93	Proct G 1.80	26	183	96	95	95⅛	— 1¼
9⅛	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	9	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	7½	PSA Inc	10	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15½	PSvCol 1.20	6	90	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅜
25¼	19⅞	PSvEG 1.72	8	x274	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
122⅛	114	PSEG pf9.62		y90	116½	116	116½	+ 2½
73½	63⅞	PSEG pf5.28		y50	66	66	66	+ ⅜
7½	61½	PSEG pf5.05		y10	63	63	63	+ 1⅝
20⅝	17½	PSEG fpl.40		y5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
45	32⅛	PSvInd 2.42	9	116	33⅝	32½	32½	— ¾
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z200	46	46	46	— 1¼
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z300	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅞	PSvNH 1.64	9	31	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	16¼	PSvNM 1.20	6	28	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
5⅝	3	Pubickr .21t	31	15	3½	3⅜	3½	
7	3½	Pueblol .28a	59	51	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
10¼	6¼	PR Cemt .40	10	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34½	23⅝	PugSPL 1.98	8	19	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
87½	46⅞	Pullmn 2.25	13	172	84½	82¼	82⅞	— 2⅛
19⅛	10⅞	PurexCp .88	7	90	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4¼	PuritFsh .28	3	87	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	27⅛	Purolatr .88	10	31	28	27	27⅛	— ¼
47½	27½	QuakOat .76	17	116	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
115	73	QukOat pf 3		1	80	80	80	— 1½
44	18½	QuakSIO .50	19	35	25	24⅛	24⅛	— 1⅜
24	8⅝	Questor .50	5	34	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝

R

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
49⅝	32⅝	RalstonP .75	18	164	41	39¼	40½	— 1½
22	5⅞	Ramad .12b	8	695	5⅜	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
21	12	RapdAm .50	2	117	12⅝	11½	11½	— ⅞
62½	38	Rap Irpf2.25		1	37	37	37	— 1
32⅝	18⅞	RaybstsM 1	4	24	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
16⅝	7½	Raymint .20	11	69	12⅝	11¼	11¼	— 1⅜
34⅝	21⅝	Raythen .70	10	103	30⅝	29⅛	29½	— 1½
39½	19½	RCA 1	8	1288	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— 1
91	56⅝	RCA cv pf 4		10	51⅝	58	58	— 1
4⅛	1½	viReadg Co		28	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3¼	1	viReadg 1pf		3	2½	2½	2½	
3	1	viReadg 2pf		16	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
42	20⅝	RdgBate .21	25	118	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅝
23¼	5⅛	Redman .12		231	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ½
27⅛	16	Reece .74a	10	26	21⅞	21½	21½	
19½	10	Reed Tool	22	35	16½	15	15⅛	— ⅞
30⅞	20½	Reeve 1.50b	4	x12	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅞
13⅝	8⅛	ReichCh .40	5	116	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	8	Reliab St .60	5	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
27½	13⅝	ReliantEl .80	11	122	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅜
76⅝	43¼	Relian pf 3		15	52	51	51	— 2
48½	26	Relia pf1.60		3	33	33	33	— 1⅞
4⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	10	104	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
28	14⅝	RepFinS .80	4	12	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
19⅝	13½	RepMtg 1.80	7	35	14⅝	14	14	
30⅛	21⅝	RepStl 1.20a	4	x106	28⅝	21½	21⅝	— 1
33⅝	19⅝	RetailCred 2	8	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
54⅝	31¼	RevcoDS .32	18	98	32⅝	31	31	— 1⅝
11⅝	6⅝	Revere Cop		86	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— 1
75⅞	56⅝	Revlon 1.08	18	266	62⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— 3
6⅞	2⅜	Rexham Cp	5	56	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	16	Rexnrd 1.04	7	25	17⅛	16½	17	+ ¼
51½	34½	Rexn pf2.50		1	35	35	35	— ½
45⅝	30	Rexn pf2.36		1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
55¼	41	Reyind 2.68	7	121	43⅛	42⅛	42⅝	— 1⅛
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		5	43½	42¼	43	— 1
23⅝	12	ReynMet .40	17	271	16⅝	15¼	16	— ⅜
63⅝	52⅝	ReyM pf4.50		1	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
18½	8	ReynSec .50	10	36	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
16⅝	9	Richrdsn .80	5	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	26¼	RichMer .58	16	29	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	16½	Richmnd .60	7	157	17¼	15⅝	16⅛	— 1⅛
29⅞	11	RidderP .32	9	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
20⅞	14	RiegelT 1.10	4	29	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ½
17⅝	9½	RioGran .60	4	46	12⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	RioGr pf.80		22	9⅝	9½	9½	
56⅝	18	RiteAid .10	19	104	19	18	19	+ ⅝
40	17⅝	RivlanF .88	12	28	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	RoanST .88e		95	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅝	15½	Robshaw .90	6	13	16½	15⅝	16	— ¼
23	14⅝	Robrtsn 1.10	5	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37¼	24⅛	RobinsA .22	27	284	27½	26⅝	26⅞	— 1⅛
24⅝	19⅛	RochGs 1.24	7	59	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
25¼	16⅝	RochTl .70a	11	31	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
17⅞	8⅛	Rockwar .28	7	13	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	25¼	Rockwll 1.80	7	122	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
82⅛	68	Rkint pf4.75		x5	66	65	65	— 1⅝
29⅝	22⅝	Rkint pf1.35		x5	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅜
116	64	RohmH 1.12	13	114	66½	62¼	63	— 3⅝
23½	12⅝	RohrInd .90	9	36	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— 1
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b	6	78	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
32¼	16¼	Roper 1.10	5	24	6⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
39½	27	RorerA .80	17	159	31	30⅝	31	— ¼
33½	18⅝	Rosario .35r	14	x27	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
45¼	16	RoyCCol .64	9	95	15½	14¼	14⅝	— 1⅛
46⅛	34¼	RoylD 2.64e	5	87	32½	31¼	32	— 2⅝
		RoID fn2 64e		18	31¼	30¼	31	
12⅛	5⅝	Royal Ind	4	112	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	8	RTE Cp .08a	13	16	10	9⅝	10	
50⅝	34½	Rubbrm .32	25	82	34½	32⅝	32¼	— 2⅜
10⅞	4⅝	Rucker Co.		68	8	7¾	8	+ ½
18⅝	9⅝	RussTog .70	4	52	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
46⅝	24	RydrSys .30	16	269	26½	25	25⅛	— 2⅝

S

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
7	3⅛	Safegrd Ind	5	55	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
44⅞	27¼	Safewy 1.60	10	179	38½	37⅛	37⅛	— 1¼
35⅝	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	8	35	30⅝	29	29⅝	— 1¼
17	14	StJoLtP 1.12	7	10	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
46¼	28⅝	StLSaF 2.30	6	23	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	StPaulS .96e		x97	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
55¼	35⅝	StRegP 1.80	9	141	41⅝	40	40⅝	— 1½
10⅝	5⅝	SalantCp .24	3	55	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	SanDGs 1.20	7	51	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅜
18⅝	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	8	163	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Sangamo .60	6	39	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14	SJuan 2.19t	11	17	14½	10⅝	13⅞	— ⅞
34⅞	22⅛	SFe In 1.60a	7	300	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— 1
9⅞	6⅜	SFeInd pf.50				8¼	8¼	— ⅛
52	36⅛	SanFeInt .20	36	348	43½	41	43½	— ⅝
8½	5	SarWeSc .30	7	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12⅛	SaulRl 1.55e	8	35	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	SavanE 1.12	11	18	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	SavnEA .33e		4	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	4	SavA Stp .24	7	38	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13⅝	5	SavODr .12e	9	31	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	4⅝	SavinB Mch	12	127	4⅝	3⅝	4	— 1
14¼	4⅛	Saxon Ind	4	293	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
27⅛	5⅝	SCA Svc	6	80	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	5	Schaefer Cp		14	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
87⅝	69⅝	ScherPlg .62	40	328	78	76⅜	77¼	— 1¼
68⅞	51¼	SchlitzBr .64	27	127	51⅝	49⅛	50⅛	— 1⅜
108⅞	82½	Schimbg .60	54	307	129⅝	126	127	— 3⅝
18⅞	9⅞	SCM Cp .40	4	132	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	5	SCOAInd .60	11	43	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	9⅝	ScotLFd .58	5	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	24½	ScofFetz 1a	8	55	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
13⅝	8	ScottFor .60	5	59	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	ScottPap .56	8	124	14	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
28⅝	14⅝	ScovilMf .80	5	32	16⅛	14	14	— 1⅝
69	39	Scovil pf2.50		4	38⅝	37	37	— 2½
9⅛	6⅝	ScudDuoVt		51	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8⅞	7⅝	Scud pf.67k		11	8	8	8	
52¼	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	4	107	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅞
12	3⅝	SbdWA .55t	7	69	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅞	6⅞	Seagrve .34e	5	21	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	12¼	SealPw .72b	5	20	13⅝	12½	12½	— 1⅛
39⅞	27⅛	SearleG .46	25	316	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
123⅝	84⅝	Sears 1.60a	19	393	86⅛	83⅝	83⅝	— 1⅝
9¼	1	Seatrain Lin		580	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
64½	35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	29	35	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅞
26⅞	10⅞	Servmt .56a	6	7	13½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	Shakspre .28	5	101	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
22	8⅞	Shapell .10	4	37	9⅛	9	9¼	— ⅛
63⅝	46⅞	ShellOil 2.40	11	276	58⅝	57	57⅛	— 1⅜
23⅝	7⅝	ShellrGl .56	7	104	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24½	16⅝	ShlGl pf1.40		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
34½	16½	ShlGl pf1.36		3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
57⅝	31⅝	Sherw Wm 2	7	16	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
85	59	Shr W pf4.40		z310	62	61	61	+ 1
10	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¼	10½	SierraPc .86	7	26	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
27½	15⅞	Signal .60b	8	116	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— 1
57	36	Signal pf2.20		5	45½	44	44	— 1⅜
24¼	15⅞	Signal pf 1		5	19	19	19	— ¼
54	43	Signode .86a	18	56	42	39⅛	39⅞	— 3⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Simm Prec	7	29	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
28	15⅛	Simm .88a	7	52	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	— ⅜
60⅝	41⅝	SimPat .33a	37	174	46⅝	43¼	44⅝	— 1⅞
73½	44½	Singer 2.60	7	28	46⅝	41¼	41½	— 3¼
96	57⅞	Singr pf3.50		6	57⅝	56	56	— 5⅛
26⅝	12⅞	SkaggCo .40	9	29	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	19	33	65	65	65	— ½
44	11⅛	SkilCp .0a	6	121	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ 1
33⅝	11¼	Skyline .24	8	396	12⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅞
34½	12⅛	SlaterW .40	10	79	20	18⅝	18⅝	— 7
20½	12⅝	SmithAO .78	3	105	12⅞	10⅝	11	— 1½
27¼	15	SmithInt .22	28	205	24	22⅝	23⅛	— 1
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	13	63	48⅝	48	48⅛	— 1
23	13	SmithTr .40	6	16	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Sonesta Int		16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
57¼	28⅝	SonyCp .10e	24	1004	30	28⅝	29	— 1½
		Sony fn.10e		151	28⅝	25¾	25¾	
34⅞	25½	SooLin 1.60e	4	12	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
10	6½	SOS Con .27	4	34	6⅞	6⅜	6	— ⅞
25	15½	SCarEG 1.48	9	67	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Southdwn In	3	23	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
35¼	21½	Sodw pf1.60		5	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
39⅝	30⅞	SoeastBk .76	14	20	32⅝	31½	31⅝	— 1⅝
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.28	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28½	19⅝	SoCalE 1.56	7	315	19⅝	19	19	— ¾
20⅞	15¼	SouthCo 1.34	7	494	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
40½	30½	SoulGE 2.08	6	8	30⅝	30½	30½	
66⅝	42½	SoNRes 1.50	9	x63	49½	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅜
45	35	SoNETl 2.84	8	25	36⅝	35½	36⅛	— ¼
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	9	127	33⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅞
50¼	29⅝	SouRy 1.92	8	116	36⅝	35⅛	35⅜	— 1
7⅛	6¼	SouRy pf.50		17	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	x19	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— 1
32¼	14⅝	Southld .30b	11	x112	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	SwstFor .20	3	678	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	19	SwtFl pf1.50		17	20¼	19	19⅛	— 1⅛
14⅝	10	SwstPSv .82	9	70	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Sparton .20a	5	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
30½	12⅝	SperryHut 1	3	24	13½	13	13	— ⅛
56	35⅝	SperryR .66	15	742	46⅝	44⅞	45⅛	— 1⅞
32⅛	11	Sprague El	7	543	17⅞	16¼	17	— 1⅜
15⅛	11½	SpringM .60	5	25	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	19	88	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
114½	88	Squibb 1.62	25	147	92⅜	89⅝	89⅝	— 3⅛
31½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	8	1	62⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— 1¼
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.18e		79	24⅝	23½	24⅛	— ⅜
55¼	46⅝	StBrand 1.83	13	44	49	48¼	48⅛	— ⅞
55	49¼	StdBr pf3.50		y110	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
56⅝	34	StBPaint .25	30	435	38⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— 2⅜
90	59⅝	StdOilCal 3	6	379	59⅝	57½	57⅝	— 3⅛
37¼	30¼	StdOilCal wi		70	30	28⅞	28⅞	— 1⅜
97⅝	76½	StOilInd 2.43	13	373	90⅝	88⅛	88½	— 2⅞
171	84½	StOilOh 1.40	31	348	143	139⅛	142	— 5
66½	63	SO Oh pf3.75		2700	62¼	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅞
9¼	6	StPress .20e	5	25	6¼	6	6⅛	— ¼
11⅝	9⅝	StPrudnt .66	9	56	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
20½	12½	Standex .44	5	2	12¼	12½	12½	
44⅞	30	StanWks .96	10	13	33	31⅛	31⅛	— 2¼
16¼	8⅝	Stanray .60	5	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
A 2	16¼	Starrett 1	7	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
28	15⅝	StatMI 2.44e	6	22	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
14	11⅝	StatMS .73e		x28	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	40	StauffChm 2	8	38	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— 1⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Sterchi .48b	5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37¼	28⅝	SterDrug .60	22	191	29	28⅝	28½	— 1
35¼	24⅝	StevensJP 2	5	240	26	25	25	+ ⅛
35⅝	26¼	StewWa 1.92	8	12	27⅝	27	27	— ⅞
21⅝	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	38	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
80¼	22¼	StoneWeb 2e	14	147	73⅝	71⅝	71½	— 2⅜
13½	8⅝	StoneCon .30	5	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
44	14	StorerBdg 1	6	35	14⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅞
15⅝	7⅛	StridRite .65	5	x27	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
55	32⅛	StuWor 1.32	4	28	34½	32⅝	32⅞	— 2⅝
41¾	25⅝	StW pfA1.40		51	26⅛	25	25	— 1
17⅝	2⅛	SuavSh .10b	5	72	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33	15⅝	SubnPro .80	7	46	16⅛	15	15¼	— ½
10¼	6⅝	SuCrest		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
25½	14⅝	SunChm .40	5	17	16½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
52	39¼	SunO pf2.25		110	48	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅞
34⅝	18⅞	Sunbeam .90	9	x199	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅛
37½	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	11	55	29⅞	21½	21⅝	— 2
6⅛	9⅝	SunshM .10e	64	52	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
353	201	SuprOil 1.40	59	73	317	304	305½	— 13
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	9	45	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
40⅞	16⅞	Superscope	4	101	21⅝	19⅝	20	— 2
19	12	Sutro 1.60e	6	104	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
12⅝	7	Swank .68a	6	23	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	15	36	28	26⅜	26⅜	— 1½
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	46¼	46	46¼	— 3
15⅝	7⅝	Systron Don	7	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝

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High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
58⅝	16½	Taft Brd .60	6	26	18⅛	17	17⅛	— 1⅛
20	7⅝	Talcott .27p		21	8	7⅝	8	
15⅝	9½	TalleypfB 1		10	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22¼	15⅝	TampaE .88	8	56	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
46⅝	15⅝	Tandy Corp	10	390	19⅝	17½	18⅝	— 1½
23	7⅝	Tappan .40	4	x51	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
21¼	9⅝	Technicon	20	28	15⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— 1¼
56⅝	29⅝	Tektronx .20	19	32	41	40⅝	40½	— ½
19⅝	4⅛	Telecor .24e	4	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
20½	11	Teledyn .59t	4	304	10⅝	10	10⅛	— 1
78	64½	Teledyn pf6		3	65	64	64	— 1¼
34½	3⅝	Telepmpt	5	672	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9	2⅝	Telex Cp		275	4	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Tenneco 1.44	7	283	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
8⅞	3⅝	Tenneco wtA		160	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
112¼	75⅛	Tennc pf5.50		21	82½	81	81	—
49½	24	Tesoro .10e	10	445	44⅝	40⅝	41⅝	—
43⅝	28⅝	Texaco 1.76	6	1333	28⅛	26⅞	27	—
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	13	387	47	44½	44⅝	—
40	22⅝	TexGsT 1.64	6	x57	25	24⅝	24⅝	—
39⅝	23	TxGs pf1.50		x2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
33⅛	17¼	TexasgIt .76	14	375	27⅝	26	26¼	—
27½	16⅛	TexasInd 1b	7	21	18½	18	18⅛	—
138⅝	83	TexInst .68	36	300	117⅝	114¼	115⅛	—
37	13⅝	TexOilG .01	20	135	19⅛	13⅝	18⅝	—
35⅝	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	22	7	22¼	21½	21½	—
34½	22¼	TexUt 1.04	10	228	22¼	20½	20½	—
31¼	8⅝	Texfi Ind	2	70	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	—
34⅝	15½	Textron 1	7	73	20½	20¼	20¼	—
44½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		6	29⅞	29	29	—
34¼	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		3	21½	21½	21½	
22	8⅝	Thiokol .50	5	188	13	12	12	—
61½	49¼	Thom Betts	28	24	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	—
21⅝	9½	Thomln .40b	6	21	10¼	10	10	—
24⅝	9⅝	ThomsJW 1	4	14	10⅛	10	10	—
12	6½	ThriftyD .37	7	42	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
28¼	17⅛	TI Corp 1.40	6	72	18½	18	18	—
43⅛	23	TidwalM .52	15	148	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—
63¼	29½	Timein 1.90	7	130	33⅝	32	32	—
25⅞	16½	TimeMir .32	9	82	17	15⅝	15⅝	—
42⅝	31⅝	Timkn 1.80e	6	16	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	124	22	18	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
24⅝	12	TodShp .20a	20	8	13⅝	13	13	—
30⅝	24	ToledE 1.92	7	179	24⅝	23⅝	24	—
23⅝	1	TonkaCp .40	6	10	15	14	14	—
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	9	157	18⅝	17⅝	18⅞	
17½	6⅞	ToolRol .40b	9	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+
69½	36⅝	TraneCo .96	9	44	36⅛	34⅞	35⅛	—
44	26	TranUn 1.44	12	79	37⅛	33⅝	34⅝	—
42⅞	16⅝	Trans W Air	4	708	17⅛	16	16⅝	—
29¼	19⅝	TWA pf 2		4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—
15¼	6½	TrnWF .16e	3	34	7	6½	6⅝	—
17⅞	9½	Transam .59	7	727	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—
22¼	18⅛	Trainc 1.65e		x24	20	19½	20	+
15	7⅝	Transcn .43	6	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	9	235	33	32	32	—
50⅝	36⅝	Travelr pf 2		14	42⅛	40½	40⅝	—
34¼	23⅝	TriCon 2.81e		95	24	23⅝	23⅝	—
35⅝	31⅝	TriCp pf2.50		5	33⅝	32½	32⅝	—
37	24¼	TriSM 2.92e	7	71	24⅝	23¼	23⅝	—
17⅛	11⅝	Triangin .90	6	18	13⅝	13	13	—
21	11½	TriangP .30	3	31	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
27⅝	16	Trinity .60	9	30	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—
57⅝	16	Tropicana	20	120	23⅝	21¼	21⅝	—
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.12	6	411	21⅛	19½	19⅝	—
82½	53½	TRW pf4.50		30	56	56	56	—
89⅝	60⅛	TRW pf4.40		107	60	58	58	—
15⅝	11½	TucsonG .84	6	66	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	—
12⅝	6⅝	TwenCe .15e	5	254	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—
25⅛	14⅝	TylerCp .30	4	28	34⅛	14	14⅝	—

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High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	11	697	22½	20⅝	21⅝	—
33½	16	UAL pf.40		200	21⅛	20⅝	21⅝	—
22¼	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	6	33	17⅝	16½	16⅝	—
19⅝	14⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	7	x33	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—
21⅝	11¼	UMC Ind .96	5	x77	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	—
11¼	8⅛	Unarco .40b	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
37½	32½	UnilLt 1.24e	8	2	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—
55⅝	44⅛	UnNV 1.69e	6	7	45¼	43⅝	45⅛	—
62¼	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	13	108	51⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—
51⅝	33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	7	325	33½	32⅝	33⅝	—
41⅞	15½	UnCom 1.33	5	31	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—
12¼	4⅝	Union Corp	11	183	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—
16⅝	14⅛	Un Elec 1.28	9	136	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
62½	55½	Un El pf4.50		z100	56	56	56	—
49	42⅝	Un El pf3.50		z100	44½	44½	44½	
27⅝	2⅝	Un Fidelity	2	81	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+
49⅞	32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	8	591	44⅝	42⅝	43⅛	—
64⅝	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		162	57⅝	55⅛	55⅝	—
87½	51⅞	UPacCp 2.40	14	162	78½	77⅛	78⅛	—
15½	9½	UnPac pf.47		4	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—
40	21½	Unionam .84	8	70	22½	21½	21⅝	—
16	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	401	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	—
106½	94⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z530	94⅝	93	93	—
7⅞	1	Unishops		363	1⅝	1	1⅛	
46⅛	25⅛	Unit Air 1.80	5	453	26⅛	24	26⅛	—
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	5	98	7⅛	7	7	—
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
10	7⅛	UnitCp .73e		53	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
15	6⅝	UnitFin Cal	4	16	7	6⅝	7	—
31	19½	UnitGas .92	7	x25	20¼	19⅝	20	—
34½	26	U Illum 2.32	8	15	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
9⅝	5	UnitInd .34	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
6⅝	5	UnitIn pf.42		2	5	5	5	—
32⅝	5⅞	UnitInn .10	5	36	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—
26⅝	15¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	29	17	16⅛	16⅝	—
24⅝	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	43	18⅝	18	18⅛	—
20½	6	Un Nuclr		221	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—
9	1½	UnitPk Min		59	2	2	2	—
27⅝	12⅛	UnRefng .32	5	13	16⅛	15½	15⅛	—
44⅝	35	USFidG 2.40	10	48	37⅝	35⅝	37⅛	—
39¼	22	USFor 6.05e		19	22⅝	22	22	—
24⅞	15	US Frgt 1.40	7	148	15¼	14	14⅝	—
27¼	16½	USGyps 1.60	5	264	16⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—
30¼	22½	USGy pf1.80		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
25¼	6½	USHome .16	3	83	6⅝	6	6⅛	—
21⅝	8⅝	US Ind .65	3	368	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	13	16	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—
16⅛	11¼	US Rlty 1.36	11	x21	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—
23¼	1½	US Shoe .95	6	32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
37½	26⅝	USSteel .60	5	617	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	—
28	11⅝	USTobac .76	9	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
23⅝	15	UnitTel 1.04	10	139	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
7⅝	2⅝	UnitTel wt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
30	20½	UnTl 2pf1.50		8	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—
15⅛	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	9	41	8⅛	8	8	—
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.76	6	14	27	26⅝	26⅝	—
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .25e	10	120	17⅝	16¼	16¼	—
104⅝	72¼	Upjohn .88	40	337	90⅛	86¼	88⅝	—
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		89	12	12	12	—
39⅞	21⅝	USLIFE .28	13	204	29⅝	28½	28½	—
14⅛	10⅝	USLInc .77e		32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
33⅞	15	USM slp .60	5	13	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
20	17½	USM pf1.50		z30	18	18	18	—
57	39⅝	Utah In .44e	29	252	50⅝	50	50	—
38½	33	UtahPL 2.32	8	94	33½	33	33⅝	—
37⅝	23	UV Ind 1a	4	60	29	28	28⅝	—
71	65¼	UV In pf5.50		1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	—
29	20¼	UV In pf1.26		6	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—

V

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
19½	9⅝	Varian .05e	31	126	11½	10⅞	11	—
20¼	9	VCA Cp .44	6	75	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
34⅝	23½	Veedr 1.72a	6	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	—
15	6⅝	VendoCo .40	7	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—
17	7	Venice .20	4	x50	8⅝	8	8	—
15⅝	13¼	VestSe 1.04e		32	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—
35⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	40	318	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—
34¼	20	VF Corp .64	9	43	20	18¼	18⅝	—
20	4½	Viacom Int	7	81	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
18⅝	8¼	VictCmp .50	8	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
23⅝	14⅝	VaEP 1.18	6	x448	15½	14⅝	15	—
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		y470	110	109	110	—
58½	53½	VaEP pf4.20		y50	55½	55½	55½	—
19½	4	Vornado .97t	4	99	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
22½	15¼	VSI Corp .52	6	17	15⅛	15	15	—
29⅞	22⅝	VulMat 1.40	6	14	24	22⅝	23⅝	—
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	6	7	12½	12¼	12¼	—

W

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
44⅞	29¼	Wachova .76	14	27	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—
96⅝	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		11	71	68⅝	68⅝	—
33⅝	17	WacRl 2.44e	7	69	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
22⅝	14½	Walgreen 1	7	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—
57⅝	49½	WlkrA 1.40a	14	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—
25⅞	14⅝	Wall Bus .45	12	x12	14⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
18⅝	10	WallMur .60	3	23	10⅛	10	10	—
34⅝	14⅝	WalMar .05e	16	42	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
33½	12	Wang Labs	18	82	22⅝	19½	19⅝	—
12	4⅝	Ward Foods		53	5⅛	4⅝	5	—
20½	10⅛	Warnaco .80	4	30	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—
14	9¼	WrnerCo .50	6	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—
39⅝	10⅝	WrnCom .40	5	434	13	12	12⅛	—
78	22	WrnC pf1.25		12	26⅝	24	24	—
54⅞	38⅝	WarnL .72a	21	548	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	10	68	35⅝	32⅝	33⅝	—
27⅞	21⅝	WashGs 1.88	6	17	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
19⅝	14⅝	WashSll .88	5	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—
22¼	17¼	WasWP 1.44	8	39	18⅝	18	18	—
16⅝	12½	Waste Mgnt	19	116	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—
47⅛	16⅝	Watkin Jhns	14	32	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
16⅝	6⅝	WayGos .40	6	10	6	6⅛	6	—
6⅞	3⅝	Wean Unit		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
17⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
17¼	6¼	Weathrd .40	4	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
8¼	3⅝	Webb Del E	3	60	4⅝	3⅝	4	—
17⅝	7⅛	WeilMcL .54	4	x69	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—
22⅝	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	8	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
2⅝	1	Welbilt Corp		7	1⅛	1	1	—
39½	19⅝	WellFgo .96	10	62	24	20	20	—
25⅞	16½	WlfFM 2.7e	7	109	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
21⅝	8⅝	WellRG .68a	4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
18¼	10½	WescoF .40a	5	57	10	10⅛	10⅛	—
35⅝	16½	WestclTr .75	8	x2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
67½	59	WtPP pf4.50		z20	57	57	57	—
30⅝	19	WtPtPep .2a	6	76	22⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
24⅝	6½	WnAirL .25e	7	189	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
37⅛	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	64	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—
14½	6⅝	Wn Pac Ind	7	67	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
47⅛	18⅝	WUnion 1.40	4	32	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
99	49	WnUn pf4.60		6	50	49	49	—
100⅝	52	WnUn pf4.90		4	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—
47⅝	29⅝	WestgEl .97	16	497	33⅝	32	32⅝	—
40⅞	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	11	124	31	30⅛	30⅛	—
31⅝	16⅝	Weybrg 1.28	5	14	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
82⅛	44⅝	Weyerh .85a	14	269	74½	72⅝	73⅝	—
37⅛	36¼	Weyrhsr wi		3	37	37	37	—
23⅛	9⅝	WhelFry .40	9	98	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
21⅝	11⅝	WheelPitt St	5	89	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
64⅛	58	WhelPtr pf 6		z180	58½	58½	58½	—
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .80	11	252	27	25⅝	25⅝	—
21⅞	10	WhitCon .60	4	x90	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		7	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—
16	8⅛	White Motor	5	149	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—
7⅝	2⅝	Whittaker	43	183	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—
26⅝	13	WickesCrp 1	5	97	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
8	5⅝	WiebSt .25b	6	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
47½	17⅝	WillRoss .48	31	108	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
72⅝	39	Williams Co	14	368	62	60⅛	61⅝	—
53⅝	19	Wms Co wt		122	40⅝	40	40	—
41¼	29⅝	WinnDx 1.36	17	68	38⅝	37⅝	38	—
27½	3	Winnebago		426	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
25⅝	21⅝	WisEl P 1.72	8	143	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
114¼	105⅝	WisE pf8.90		z60	108½	108½	108½	—
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z10	99	99	99	—
18	15⅝	WiscPS 1.24	8	x39	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
24⅝	16¼	WitcoCh .98	5	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
7⅝	3⅛	WolvW .05p	42	64	3⅛	3	3	—
19⅝	9½	Wometco .50	6	73	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	6	x34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
31⅝	18⅝	Wolwth 1.20	6	219	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
47⅛	31⅛	Wolw pf2.20		6	32½	31⅛	31⅛	—
7⅝	4⅝	World Arwy	6	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—
68½	57¼	Wrigly 2.40a	14	19	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	—
17⅝	8½	Wurlitzr .80	11	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
11⅝	4	Wyly Corp		87	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—

X

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
170	183⅝	XeroxCp 1	85	716	180	180	180	—
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	4	51	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—

Y

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
14⅝	9⅝	YngSDr 3 a	8	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—

Z

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls.	High	Low	Last	Chg
43½	16¼	ZaleCorp .72	7	47	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
35	14⅝	Zale pfA .80		3	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
37¼	18⅝	Zapata .10e	8	89	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—
73	41⅞	Zapata pf 2		2	57	53⅛	53⅛	—
29⅞	7⅛	Zayre Corp	3	90	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—
56	28⅝	ZenithR 1.52	9	972	29⅝	28	28	—
20⅝	10⅛	Zurn Ind .28	9	93	10⅝	10	10	—

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.70¼	*.36⅛
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.50	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila ton	87.93	83.25
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	61-62	40-41
Lead, spot lb	16½	14½-15
Copper elec., lb	60-.60¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb	2.70	1.76½
Zinc, E St L basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz	2.808	1.80½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	676.0	445.3

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 26, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 9.70 a, May 9.17 a, July 8.74 a, Sept. 8.25-24, Oct. 8.00-8.02, March 7.50.

Wool: Dec. 219.5 b, March 221.0 b, May 215.0 b, July 210.0 b, Oct. 206.5, Dec. 205.0.

Cocoa: Dec. 54.40, March 48.45, May 46.55, July 46.15, Sept. 46.00, Dec. 44.25, March 43.60.

Copper: Dec. 96.85, Jan. 88.30, March 82.30, May 76.50, July 76.50, Sept. 74.80, Oct. 74.30, Dec. 73.00.

Orange Juice: Jan. 55.60-70, March 56.60-80, May 57.50 b, July 57.75 b.

Potatoes: March 7.37, April 7.72, May 8.70, Nov. 5.06.

Silver: Nov. 275.50, Dec. 275.60, Jan. 277.00, March 280.80, May 283.70, July 286.10, Sept. 288.10, Dec. 291.70, Jan. 293.00, March 295.30.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec.	76.00	77.03	74.70	75.75	+225
March	71.65	72.64	70.25	71.20	+ 55
May	70.40	71.40	68.90	69.75	+ 10
July	68.95	70.50	68.25	68.53	— 5
Oct.	63.40	61.30	57.70	57.70	— 55
Dec.	55.75	56.65	55.60	56.11	+ 51
March	55.20	—	—	55.11	+ 61

(b) Bid. (a) Asked.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.79	4.90	4.60	4.65	4.79
Mar	4.67	4.80	4.46	4.48	4.63
May	4.50	4.58	4.25	4.27	4.46
Jul	4.00	4.09	3.80	3.80½	4.00
Sep	4.02	4.09	3.78	3.81	3.97
CORN					
Dec	2.69½	2.73½	2.62½	2.62½	2.72
Mar	2.70¼	2.75½	2.65	2.65	2.74¾
May	2.77	2.77	2.67¾	2.67¾	2.77½
Jul	2.77½	2.77½	2.68½	2.68½	2.78½
Sep	2.73	2.74	2.65	2.65	2.75
Dec	2.44	2.47	2.36½	2.37	2.46
Mar	2.47½	2.47½	2.40	2.40	2.49
SOYBEANS					
Jan	6.30	6.37	6.09	6.09	6.29
Mar	6.35	6.37	6.10	6.10	6.30
May	6.37	6.39½	6.11	6.11	6.31
Jul	6.32	6.37	6.10	6.10	6.30
Aug	6.27	6.31	6.03	6.03	6.23
Sep	6.23	6.23	5.94	5.94	6.14
Nov	6.07	6.16	5.83	5.88	6.08
Jan	6.18	6.18	5.90	5.90	6.10
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	19.75	19.90	18.80	18.84	19.80
Jan	18.50	18.95	17.76	17.80	18.70
Mar	17.55	18.05	16.70	16.70	17.45
May	17.60	17.35	16.10	16.25	17.15
Jul	16.75	17.15	15.80	15.90	16.75
Aug	16.60	16.65	15.53	15.50	16.35
Sep	15.70	16.60	15.53	15.53	16.25
Oct	15.40	15.40	15.00	15.15	15.90
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	202.00	202.00	190.00	190.00	200.00
Jan	197.00	200.00	191.00	191.00	201.00
Mar	196.00	197.00	188.00	188.00	198.00
May	195.00	196.00	187.00	187.00	197.00
Jul	194.50	196.00	185.50	185.50	195.00
Aug	194.53	194.53	183.50	183.50	193.00
Sep	173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00	182.50
Oct	185.00	185.00	176.00	176.00	182.40

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER					
Dec	253.10	283.30	272.00	273.50	281.90
Feb	285.00	286.00	276.80	278.00	286.70
Apr	288.50	288.90	283.70	282.20	289.70
Jun	292.00	292.00	283.10	284.90	292.10
Aug	293.50	293.60	285.00	287.00	294.00
Oct	295.50	295.50	288.00	289.40	296.30
Dec	296.10	296.70	290.00	291.20	298.00
Feb	297.50	298.70	293.00	293.30	299.90
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	43.40	43.45	42.47	a42.47	43.50
Feb	48.65	48.67	47.85	a47.85	48.95
Apr	49.70	49.80	48.97	a48.97	50.00
Jun	49.70	49.80	49.17	a49.17	50.20
Aug	48.75	48.75	48.20	a48.20	49.20
Oct	47.75	47.75	47.35	a47.35	b48.25

Sales: Dec 1696; Feb 1696; April 854; June 406; Aug 36; Oct 14.

SHELL EGGS					
Dec	57.35	57.35	57.65	a57.65	59.60
Jan	54.75	54.75	52.85	a52.85	54.85
Feb	50.40	50.40	48.55	a48.55	50.30
Mar	48.80	48.85	46.50	a46.50	48.00
Apr	46.25	46.25	44.30	44.30	46.25
May	44.50	44.60	42.75	42.75	b44.10

Sales: Dec 816; Jan 372; Feb 58; March 56; April 21; May 14.

LIVE HOGS					
Dec	45.50	45.60	44.47	44.47	46.00
Feb	48.10	48.30	47.12	a47.12	48.65
Apr	46.50	46.60	45.57	a45.57	47.05
Jun	47.02	47.49	46.53	a46.50	48.00
Jul	47.20	47.73	46.65	a46.65	a48.15
Aug	45.80	45.80	44.70	44.70	46.20
Oct	43.65	43.65	42.65	a42.65	a44.15
Dec	43.00	43.50	42.65	a42.65	a44.15

Sales: Dec 1008; Feb 1349; April 404; June 162; July 47; Aug 12; Oct 18; Dec

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	65.80	66.20	64.95	a64.95	66.50
Mar	65.40	65.60	64.42	a64.42	65.95
May	65.55	65.60	64.55	a64.55	a65.90
Jul	64.95	64.95	63.85	a63.85	a65.25
Aug	63.25	63.45	62.57	a62.57	64.07
Feb	56.07	56.07	54.85	a54.85	a56.35

Sales: Feb 1340; March 360; May 75; July 81; Aug 24; Feb 6.

Open interest: Feb 3874; March 1910; May 715; July 726; Aug 239; Feb 116.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 26, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
13278	Abitibi	$ 10	10¼	10½	— ½
6200	Acklands	$ 10¼	10	10	— ¼
11005	Agnico E	510	505	505	+ 5
2702	Alta Gas T	$ 11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
3245	Alta Nat	$ 18	18	18	— ½
1000	Algo Cent	$ 14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
600	Alliance B	$ 8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
3200	Alminex	760	705	720	— 20
1625	Argus C pr	$ 12⅛	12½	12⅝	— ¼
675	Atco Ind	$ 15	14½	14½	— 1⅛
700	Banister C	$ 20½	18½	20	
7653	Bank N S	$ 38	36⅝	36¾	— 1
1500	Baton B	$ 9¼	9	9	— ½
10785	Bell Canad	$ 43⅝	43¼	43½	— ⅛
915	Bethm	$ 14⅛	14	14	— 1
16200	Block Bros	290	300	305	— 5
1190	Bovis Cor	225	210	210	— 40
5145	BP Can	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3000	Bralor Res	105	100	105	
53289	Bramalea	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ½
6796	Brameda	55	53	53	+ 8
10000	Brenda M	810	785	785	— 45
930	BC Forest	$ 20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— 1⅝
335	BC Phone	$ 53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
33281	Brunswk	550	505	510	— 40
2250	Budd Auto	$ 10⅝	9⅝	10	— 1
630	Burns Fds	$ 16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
11036	Cad Dev	$ 14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
2000	Cal Pow	$ 23⅝	23½	23⅝	
7303	Camflo	915	891	900	+ 15
3700	Campau A	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
3303	C Pakrs C	$ 23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
725	Can Perm	$ 23⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
6400	C Tung	325	305	305	— 20
850	C Cablesy	$ 17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
7373	C Imp Bank	$ 29	28⅝	29	
3785	C Ind Gas	$ 9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
2350	CIL	$ 18	17	17	— 1⅝
5781	Cdn Tire A	$ 51⅝	49½	49⅝	— 2⅝
3450	C Uiltles	$ 10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1475	Cassiar	$ 10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
6800	Celanese	$ 5⅝	5	5⅝	— ½
16350	Chemaloy	320	300	300	— 5
8700	Chieftan D	$ 10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
100	CHUM	$ 9	9	9	— ½
2000	C Holiday I	$ 8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5100	Con Bldg	275	260	266	— 20
2400	C Rambler	291	275	275	— 24
2300	Con Distrb	$ 10½	10	10⅛	— 1⅛
2375	Cons Gas	$ 16	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
600	Conwest	430	420	420	— 50
10535	Craigmt	670	650	653	— 43
2325	Crush Intl	$ 10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
10385	Denison	$ 61½	52	52	— 1
1600	DICKNSN	42	40	40	— 5
18530	Dofasco c	$ 29⅝	28½	29	— ⅝
7400	Dom Store	$ 10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
3225	Dupont	$ 26⅝	25	25	— 2
930	Dylex L A	$ 7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
5580	Electro ltd	$ 9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
800	Emco	500	490	490	— 87
10335	Falcon C	$ 65⅝	63⅝	64⅝	— 1⅝
3950	bfed Ind Ltd	$ 6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
6303	Falcon	$ 69½	65⅝	69⅝	— 4
2247	Francana	$ 14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅜
2425	Gen Distrb	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9000	Gnt Mascot	295	291	291	— 31
10300	Gibraltar	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
900	Goodyear	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14395	GtROilsde	$ 12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ 1⅝
600	Gr Plains	$ 30	29⅝	30	— 1
470	Gt W Life	$ 63⅛	60	60	— 1
3700	Guar Trst	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
2015	Hawker S	490	475	475	— 25
2379	Hays Dna	$ 8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
7233	Houston O	355	315	315	— 40
4700	H Bay Co	$ 18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
676	Huron Eri	$ 30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
2510	IAC	$ 19	17½	17⅝	
1300	Inland Gas	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2345	Intpr Pipe	$ 23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
2007	Int Mogul	905	890	895	— 10
3325	Inv Grp A	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1255	Jannock	$ 7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14000	Kaiser Re	515	470	475	— 37
6175	Kaps Tran	$ 5⅛	495	5	— ⅛
800	Kelsey H	$ 10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7265	Kerr Add	$ 12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
7575	Koffler	$ 5⅛	5½	5½	— ½
5830	Labatt A	$ 24⅛	23⅝	22⅞	— 1⅛
2247	Lob Co A	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
250	Lob Co B	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
825	Loeb M	455	450	450	
3700	Mclan H A	$ 12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
9545	MB Ltd	$ 34⅝	32⅝	33	— 1⅝
320	M Lf Mills	$ 21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
3105	Mattgmi	$ 33	32	32	— 1⅝
1000	McGraw H	430	430	430	— 5
400	Met Stores	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
4930	Microsyst	$ 7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
8382	Moore	$ 53⅛	52	52½	— ¾
200	Murphy	$ 9	9	9	— ⅛
15124	Noranda A	$ 53⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— 2⅛
52300	Orchan	450	415	435	— 35
1005	OSF Ind	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
2805	Oshawa A	$ 7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9550	Pamour	590	565	565	— 5
1605	PanCan P	$ 14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
1348	Patino N V	$ 23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
9370	Pembin A	405	385	400	
100	Pembin B	390	390	390	— 10
155	Petrofina	$ 23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
4813	Pine Point	$ 37⅝	36½	36⅝	— 1
5725	Placer	$ 23½	22⅝	22⅝	— 1
7605	Rapid Dta	325	285	285	— 40
1643	Rayrock	99	98	98	+ 2
315	Redpath I	$ 25	25⅛	25½	—
1735	Reed Oslr A	$ 10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
950	Reichhold	$ 16½	16	16	— 1
455	Rothman	$ 15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
15000	Scotts	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ¼
30932	Shell Can	$ 19⅛	18¼	18⅝	— ⅞
15978	Sherritt	$ 15⅝	14⅝	14½	— 1
3750	Siebens	$ 15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
19414	Simpsons	$ 8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
2200	Simpson S	$ 11½	11	11	— ½
1300	Slater Stl	$ 10⅛	10	10	— ½
2900	Slat W Can	$ 9¼	9	9	— ¼
650	Southam	$ 30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
210	St Brodcst	$ 10	10	10	
18770	Stelco	$ 28⅛	27½	27⅝	— 1⅛
7785	Steep R	195	190	191	— 8
10457	Sundale O	985	900	905	— 80
1800	Tara	$ 12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
2000	Teck Cor A	365	355	355	— 15
516	Teck Cor B	330	325	325	— 5
125	Teledyne	440	440	440	
1248	Texaco	$ 49⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— 4
10725	Thom Nes	$ 13	13	13	
6517	Tor Dm Bk	$ 36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
2275	Traders A	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
871	Tr Can PL	$ 34⅛	33½	33½	— 1
3975	Trans Mt	$ 17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
300	U Keno	430	430	430	
4400	U Siscoe	560	505	540	— 10
2915	Un Carbid	$ 18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
2064	Un Gas	$ 9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
700	Union Oil	$ 16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
2400	Upp Can	320	300	300	— 25
1200	Van Der	$ 8	7½	7½	— ½
1800	Voyager P	640	610	625	— 25
4000	Weldwod	$ 14¼	14	14	— ½
1225	Wstburne	$ 11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
2950	W Cdn Seed	$ 5	5	5	
8075	West Mine	305	290	290	— 15
750	W Realty	$ 6⅛	6	6	
170	Westnhse	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
1006	Weston	$ 20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
500	White Pas	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1350	Woodwd A	$ 21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
6100	Yk Bear	475	460	460	— 30
3000	Yukon C	183	183	183	— 12

Total sales 2,998,548 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6700	Algoma	$ 20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
1374	Asbestos	$ 18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
2227	Bank Mont	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— 1
2150	Bombard	225	200	225	+ 35
150	Brinco	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
175	CAE Ind	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
965	Can Cement	$ 12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
475	Cdn Indust	$ 17	17	17	— 1⅛
3000	Com BusM	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ½
2325	Con Bath	$ 26½	25	25	— 2
604	Dom Bridge	$ 37	37	37	
7540	Dom Text	$ 8⅛	7⅝	8¼	— ⅜
200	Fncl Col	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
100	Gaz Metro	$ 5	5	5	— ⅛
2760	Imasco	$ 29½	28½	28½	— ⅞
100	Laur Fin	$ 10½	10½	10½	— ¼
300	MLW-Wrth	$ 15	15	15	+ ⅛
100	Molson A	$ 23	23	23	
15010	Power Cp	$ 11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
1290	Price Co	$ 15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
300	Rolland A	$ 8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
5085	Royal Bank	$ 35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
1152	Royal Trust	$ 28	27½	27½	— ½
6575	Steinberg A	$ 22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ½
1190	Trizec	$ 24	23⅞	24	
800	Unicen Sec	350	310	350	— 10
750	Zellers	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛

Total sales 983,945 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 26, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.40	4.49
Advisrs	4.30	4.71
Aetna F	7.41	8.09
Aetna Shr	13.51	14.77
Afuture F	8.32	N.L.
AlAm Fd	.53	.58
Allstate	11.47	12.33
Alpha	11.44	12.50
Amcap	4.51	4.93
Am Birth	9.52	10.46
Am Divor	8.50	9.29
Am Eqity	4.30	4.71
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.75	7.38
Incme	7.98	8.72
Invest	7.61	8.32
Specl	7.04	7.69
Stock	6.94	7.58
Am Grth	5.10	5.57
Am Insin	4.65	5.08
Am Invs	4.75	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.68	8.39
AmN Gth	2.00	2.19
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.77	4.13
Grwth	7.10	7.78
Incme	6.97	7.64
Fd Inv	7.03	7.70
Vent	7.68	8.42
Wash N	11.03	12.09
Astron	3.54	3.87
Audax Fd	6.79	7.42
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.30	4.67
Fnd B	6.72	7.30
Stock	5.53	6.01
Scien	4.04	4.39
BLC Grth	10.15	11.09
Babson	10.55	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.26	6.84
Bayrk Gr	5.98	6.43
Beacn Hil	7.91	N.L.
Beacn In	9.89	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.55	3.88
Bondstk	4.38	4.79
Bost Fdn	8.93	9.73
Brwn Fd	3.03	3.31
Burnh Fd	9.44	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.56	12.66
Candn	21.22	23.24
Divid	3.22	3.53
NatlW S	9.33	10.19
NY Vnt	10.18	11.15
CG Fund	9.34	10.10
Cap Trin	10.02	10.95
Contry Sh	13.24	14.47
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.01	10.94
Bond	9.05	9.89
Com St	1.26	1.38
Eq Grt	7.38	8.07
Eq Pro	2.86	3.13
Fd Am	7.36	8.04
Grwth	4.75	5.19
Incom	6.74	7.37
Specl	1.71	1.87
Vent	7.96	8.70
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.69	8.40
Frt Cap	4.60	5.03
Shrhld	6.80	7.43
Specl	5.79	6.33
Chemicl	10.03	10.93
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.65	5.08
Man Fd	3.56	3.89
Schust	7.45	8.14
Schu Sp	7.07	7.73
TMR A	7.63	8.34
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.38	10.25
Equty	3.00	3.28
Fund	9.83	10.73
Grwth	5.61	6.13
Incom	9.68	10.58
Vent	2.72	2.97
Colu Grth	11.30	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.06	1.15
Cwlth C	1.36	1.47
Comp Gr	6.14	6.71
Comp Bd	7.85	8.53
Comp Fd	6.64	7.22
Concord	9.09	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.25	10.75
Consiel G	5.05	5.52
Cont Mut	7.49	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.65	12.60
Crn WDiv	5.24	5.73
Crn WDal	5.67	6.20
Dallas Fd	3.14	
Davge Fd	unavail	
deVegh	57.62	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.11	9.96
Delaw	8.47	9.26
Delta	4.38	4.79
Dir Cap	4.11	4.50
Dodg Cox	14.34	N.L.
Drexel	9.20	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.09	11.06
Equit	3.58	3.83
Levge	13.93	15.27
Spl Inc	7.42	8.13
Third C	9.65	10.58
E&E Fd	3.10	N.L.
EaglesGr	7.01	7.68
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.28	10.14
Grwth	11.69	12.73
Incom	6.00	6.56
Specl	6.88	7.52
Stock	11.68	12.77
EDIE Spl	18.40	N.L.
Egret Gt	11.25	12.23
Elfun Tr	14.70	
Emer Sec	3.10	3.39
Energy	11.19	N.L.
Fairfld	7.86	8.59
Farm Bu	8.47	N.L.
Fed Reg	7.34	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.89	9.72
Capit	10.55	11.53
Contfd	8.92	
Conv	6.92	7.28
Dstny	6.08	
Essex	8.03	
Evrst	10.80	10.80
Fidel	14.36	15.69
Puritn	9.02	9.86
Salem	3.56	3.89
Trend	21.53	23.58
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.59	3.95
Indust	4.01	N.L.
Incom	5.54	N.L.
Vent	3.66	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.23	11.18
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.63	5.97
Grwth	6.83	7.48
Incom	unavail	
Stock	7.19	7.88
Fst Mult	8.15	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.03	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	7.58	N.L.
100 Fd	9.65	N.L.
101 Fd	7.79	N.L.
Twen F	5.82	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.26	4.66
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.98	5.44
Incom	10.83	11.89
Mutal	8.26	9.03
Specl	10.65	11.64
Foursq	8.13	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.84	7.53
Grwth	6.95	7.62
Utils	4.26	4.67
Incom	1.79	1.96
US Gov	9.85	10.72
Capit	4.29	4.70
Equit	3.87	4.26
Frkln Lfe	10.46	11.43
FdF Dop	6.37	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.36	9.14
Impac	7.41	8.10
Ind Trd	10.34	11.19
Pilot	7.51	8.21
Gatewy	5.81	6.28
GE S& S	31.66	
Gen Sec	5.99	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	4.81	5.26
Balan	7.26	7.94
Com St	10.13	11.08
GrthFd A	4.02	4.39
Grth Ind	18.94	N.L.
Guard M	21.19	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.86	4.22
Grwth	5.77	6.31
Incom	6.03	6.59
H&C Fd	8.94	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.76	N.L.
Hedb Gor	6.95	7.60
Hedge	5.53	N.L.
Heritge	1.42	1.55
Hor Man	17.03	18.52
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.88	4.24
Incom	4.00	4.37
Trus sh	10.76	10.95
Trus un	3.44	
Imp Cap	8.91	9.74
Imp Gth	6.80	7.51
IncF Am	12.08	18.23
Industry	2.95	3.22
INTGN	8.27	8.94
Int Invst	10.82	11.86
Inver Gth	7.96	N.L.
ICA	10.03	10.33
Inv Guid	6.82	N.L.
Inv Indic	6.25	
Inves Bos	10.56	11.21
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.96	7.63
Capit G	2.55	2.79
Capit S	5.16	5.64
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.20	
IDS ndi	5.50	5.98
Mutl	9.10	9.92
Prog	3.77	4.12
Stock	18.26	19.96
Select	9.46	10.17
Var Py	7.93	8.61
Inv Resh	4.00	6.60
Istel	21.16	26.80
Ivy	6.63	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.55	9.59
Janus F	16.24	N.L.
J Hanck	7.17	7.79
J Hanc Si	7.51	8.57
Johnstn	22.37	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.16	4.56
Cus B1	18.93	19.83
Cus B2	19.65	21.42
Cus B4	8.24	9.00
Cus K1	6.94	7.61
Cus K2	5.46	5.98
Cus S1	20.37	22.33
Cus S2	9.97	10.93
Cus S3	6.95	7.62
Cus S4	8.66	4.02
Polar	3.29	3.59
Knickb	5.38	6.10
Knick Gt	6.67	7.60
Land Gth	6.07	6.85
Lenox Fd	4.90	5.90
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.02	16.47
Lex Gr	5.51	6.02
Lex Rh	12.62	18.68
Life Ins	7.57	8.28
Linc Ntl	6.29	6.87
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.63	N.L.
Mut	14.08	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilid	6.09	6.69
A Bus	2.77	2.99
Bnd Db	9.69	10.69
Luth Bro	9.70	10.63
Luth Inc	9.35	10.02
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.56	8.28
Indep	7.74	8.48
Mass	10.85	11.89
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.68	11.67
MIG	10.33	18.02
MID	12.85	13.96
MFD	14.58	13.09
MCD	12.84	13.04
Mates	1.72	N.L.
Mathers	9.62	N.L.
Mid AM	4.94	5.40
MONY F	9.93	10.87
MSB Fd	10.16	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.94	9.83
MIF Fd	7.14	7.72
MIF Gth	3.91	4.23
M OmaG	4.46	4.85
M Omahi	8.84	9.23
Mut Shrs	16.03	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.85	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.57	8.74
Natl Ind	9.27	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.83	8.58
Bond	4.72	5.16
Divid	3.34	3.65
Grwth	6.04	6.60
Pf Stk	5.95	6.51
Incom	4.46	4.87
Stock	6.17	6.74
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.94	17.30
Groth	10.10	10.98
Side	16.89	16.73
Neuw Cet	4.57	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.94	N.L.
New Per	13.65	14.92
New Wld	11.07	12.10
Newton	12.45	10.61
Nich Strg	12.68	N.L.
Noreast	15.20	N.L.
Omega	7.38	7.60
One WmS	16.79	N.L.
ONeill Fd	10.71	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.40	6.99
AIM	9.47	10.25
Time	5.75	6.28
OTC Sec	10.07	10.95
Param M	6.35	6.91
Paul Rvr	6.40	6.99
Pegas Fd	4.67	5.10
Penn Sq	6.53	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.80	
Phila	6.35	6.96
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	7.10	7.76
Mag C	3.18	3.48
Incom	8.60	9.41
Pine St	9.82	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.48	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.61	7.22
Fund	11.10	12.16
II	9.28	10.09
Plan Inv	9.00	9.84
Pligrth	10.99	12.01
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.09	N.L.
N Era	10.06	N.L.
N Horiz	8.80	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.45	N.L.
Provid	3.83	4.19
Prov Gth	7.65	8.36
Pru SIP	9.38	10.26
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.37	11.22
Equit	7.76	8.48
Georg	14.11	15.42
Grwth	10.39	11.36
Incom	7.95	8.69
Invest	8.90	9.73
Vista	8.98	9.81
Voyag	9.25	10.11
Revere	5.63	6.15
Rinfret	12.81	
Safec Eqt	7.57	8.27
Sagitars	2.09	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.72	N.L.
Specl	24.71	N.L.
Balan	14.76	N.L.
Com St	9.64	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.03	4.42
Ad Inc	3.40	3.73
Ad Ins	7.74	8.48
Comp C	4.45	4.88
Inc Bos	6.78	6.23
Lever	4.36	4.78
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.02	3.53
Invest	6.03	6.83
Ultra	5.87	6.45
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.04	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.29	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.11	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.16	11.04
Sentry F	14.91	10.96
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.05	3.65
Entrp	5.38	5.88
Flet Fd	3.83	4.15
Harbr	7.08	7.96
Legal	6.03	6.59
Pace	6.71	7.33
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.83	19.51
Incom	16.75	18.32
Invest	9.00	9.84
Sherm D	8.93	N.L.
Side Fd	6.66	7.58
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.46	7.06
Invest	9.41	10.23
Trust	7.24	7.91
Vent	7.09	7.75
SB Eqty	9.87	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.18	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.03	12.16
Sw Invs	6.67	7.21
Swin Gt	5.66	6.12
Sover Inv	10.53	11.64
Spectra F	3.91	4.28
S&P IntD	6.03	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.52	4.94
Div Fd	4.84	5.30
Prog F	4.57	4.99
StFrm Gt	4.59	N.L.
S Frm In	8.56	N.L.
State St	42.44	42.82
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.93	N.L.
Asso F	1.10	N.L.
Invest	1.02	N.L.
Ocean	6.45	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.84	N.L.
Cap O	9.49	N.L.
Stock	14.03	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.73	6.35
Incom	8.03	8.77
Sumit	8.21	9.00
Tech	5.92	6.49
Survey F	9.25	10.12
Sync Gth	5.77	6.31
Temp Gt	7.57	8.27
Trns Cap	7.93	8.62
Trav Eq	9.77	10.71
Tudr Hed	10.61	N.L.
TwnC Gl	2.50	2.74
TwnC Inc	3.72	4.08
USAA Gt	9.18	N.L.
US GovSe	10.09	10.24
Unif Mut	unavail	
Unifund	6.68	7.30
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	unavail	
Nat Inv	unavail	
U Cap	unavail	
Whteh	unavail	
United Funds:		
Accm	6.57	7.20
Bond	7.90	8.66
Con Gr	9.10	9.97
Con Inc	9.36	10.26
Incom	12.45	13.64
Scien	6.45	7.07
Vang	5.62	6.16
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.91	5.38
Incom	4.10	4.50
Lev Grt	5.36	5.61
Spl Sit	2.64	2.89
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.65	7.27
Comm	6.81	7.44
Specl	6.49	7.09
Vandrbt	4.02	4.37
Vanig TN	6.04	
Varin P	3.30	3.68
Viking	4.97	N.L.
WallSt G	6.89	7.53
Wash M	10.45	11.42
Wolng Eq	10.07	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	19.73	21.56
Ivest	8.61	9.41
Morg	10.79	11.79
Techv	7.28	
Trust	19.73	19.73
Wellsl	11.64	12.72
Welltn	10.36	11.10
West B	10.21	11.16
Windr	6.62	7.23
West Ind	2.76	3.02
Westf Grt	7.23	7.86
Wisc Fd	5.24	5.73
Ziegler	9.42	10.29

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	88¾	89¾
Amax 6-76	98½	97½
Amax 8¼-86	100	101
ASEA 8½-86	97½	98½
Ashland 8-87	96	97½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	95¼	96¼
Bk Tokyo 7¼-76	96½	97½
Barclay 8¼-86	98½	99½
Beecham 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
BICC 7¾-87	92¼	93¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	97½	98½
CN PTT 8-86	97¼	98¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	101	102
Carrier 8-87	95½	96½
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Com Union	97½	98½
Cons. Food 7½-91	91¼	92¼
Conl Oil 7-80	95	96
Conoco 8-86	97¼	98¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	92¼	93¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	100	101
Corning 8½-86	100½	101½
Cut Ham 8-87	96	97
Denmark 9-87	103¼	104¼
Denmark 7½-90	89½	90½
Dow Cor 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Dupont 7½-78	98¼	99¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	100½	101½
E.I.B. 7½-90	90½	91½
Esso 7¼-76	97	98
Esso 8-86 Nov.	96½	99½
Escom 8¼-86	95½	96½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	97¼	98¼
First Chic 7-80	92¼	93¼
Ford 8-81	99¼	100¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96½	97½
GenMills 8-86	98¼	97¼
GenMot 8¼-76	98½	99½
GenMot 8¾-86	103½	104½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	91¼	92¼
Granges 8½-89	96¼	97¼
GTE 8¼-86	98½	99½
Guar Roy 8-87	95	96
Haas 8-78	98¾	99¾
Haas 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
Hambros 7¾-86	93½	94½
Helsinki 8¼-86	99	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98	99
Iceland 8-87	94½	95½
I.C.I. 7½-92	91¼	92¼
I.N.I. 8-87	92½	93½
Ireland 8¼-89	95¼	96¼
I.S.E. 8¼-86	98½	99½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97	98
Kimberley 8½-86	100½	101½
Klein Bon 8¼-87	96¾	97¾
Lyons 8¾-86	97½	100½
Mafina 4½-88	105½	107
Metro Est 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Mount Isa 8¼-86	97½	98½
Newfoundld 8½-86	97¼	100¼
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100¼	101¼
NorskKomBk 7½-8	92	93
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	97½	98½
Otis-Elv 8¾-85	100½	101½
OwensCorn 9-86	102¾	103¾
Pac. Light 8-86	95	96
Pekema 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
Pennwalt 8-86	95	96
Petronor 8½-86	97½	98½
PhilMorris 8-78	99	100
PhilMorris 8½-86	102½	103½
Plessy 8½-86	96	97
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101	102
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	93	94
Queensld 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Ralston 7½-87	92	93
Rank 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Richardson 8¾-85	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-88	96	97
Scott 8¼-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	97	98
Shell 7½-87	92	93
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sth Africa 8-87	91½	92½
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7¾-87	94½	95½
Textron 7¾-87	94	95
Transamer 8½-86	98½	99½
Transocean 8-86	98¾	97¾
Transocean 8-84	98¼	99¼
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
T.R.W. 8¾-86	99½	100½
Union Oil 7-79	94	95
Union Oil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 8-87	95	96
Wellcome 8½-87	96½	97½
Will Glyn 8½-87	97	98
Alusuisse 4½-87	87	89
Am Tob 5½-88	93	94½
Ashland 5-88	96	97½
Beatrice 4½-92	92½	94
Borden 5-92	83½	85
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79
Carnation 4-88	80	81½
Chevron 5-88	100	101½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60½	63
Chrysler 5-88	66	67½
Con Tel 5½-88	87	88½
Cummins In 6¼-85	89	90½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	103½	105
EastKodak 4½-88	129	130½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	102	103½
Fedders 5-92	62	63½
Firestone 5-88	76½	78
Ford 6-86	84	85½
Ford 5-88	76	77½
GenElec 4¼-85	108½	110
GenElec 4¼-87	98	99½
Gen Foods 4¾-82	84½	86
Gillette 4¾-87	84½	86
Halliburt 4½-87	142	144
Honeywell 6-86	98	99½
ITT 4¾-87	77½	79
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89	90½
Masco 4½-88	90½	92
Mass Mut 6¾-87	77½	81
McDerm 4¾-87	137	138½
Miles 4¾-93	77½	79
Morgan JP 4¼-87	122	123½
Motorola 4½-83	135	137
Murphy Oil 5-89	145	147
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	98½
Owens Ill 4½-87	98	99
PanAm 5¼-88	58	59½
Penney JC 4½-87	101	102½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	102½	104
Ranic 4¼-93	81½	83
R.C.A. 5-88	78	79½
Revlon 4¾-87	92	93½
Sperry 4½-88	102½	104
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	97	100½
Texaco 4½-88	79	80½
UnCarb 4¾-82	92	93½
WarnLam 4½-87	101	102½
WarnLam 4¾-88	87½	91

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	60	61½
Amexco 4¼-87	103½	105
Amoco 5½-84	122	123½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.57	91.81	118.35
Previous	97.77	91.89	118.38

Capital GrowthCompany S.A.

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held in the Edificio Lachner, San José, Costa Rica, Central America, at 9:00 a.m., on December 3, 1973.

Eurodollars

Nov. 26, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 3/4	11	+ 1/4
One Month	10 9/16	10 11/16	+ 5/8
3 Months	10 3/8	10 1/2	+ 5/16
6 Months	10 1/8	10 1/4	+ 1/4
One Year	9 9/16	9 11/16	+ 5/16

مكتبة الأرشيف

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20¾	11¼	AAR Co .60t	8	7	11¾	11½	11½	—¾
12⅞	5	AAV Cos .20	4	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
	7¼	AbbaNt .42r	4	x7	7½	7¼	7½	
	1½	Aberden Pet	30	13	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
	1¼	Acme Haml	175	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10	3⅝	Action Ind	5	26	4	3⅞	4	
5⅝	2⅝	Adams Russl	5	9	2½	2⅜	2½	
19⅞	10¼	Admiriln .50	7	4	19	19	19	
27	7½	Adobe Corp	19	16	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
5¼	1⅞	AeroEPlast P	5	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1	Aerodex Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Aero Flow	6	22	3⅝	3	3⅝	
8½	3⅝	ZimHom .24	9	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	50.70
Albert Heijn	94
Algembank	293
Amrobank	64.80
A'dam	160.50
Fokker	23.20
Heineken	221
H.V.A.	69
Holland-Am.	145
Hoogovens	57.60
K.L.M.	62
Philips new	34.30
Robico	252.50
Rolinco	140.50
Royal Dutch	62
Unilever	116.30
Van Ommer.	290
Ver.Mach	128

Brussels

Arbed	4,270
Brux.Lamb.	2,780
Cock-Ougree	1,108
Electrobel	6,500
GB Enterpr	2,400
Hoboken	4,580
Petrofina	7,420
Ph.Gevaert	1,408
Soc.Générale	2,780
Solvay	2,420
Un.Minière	1,470

Frankfurt

AEG	97.40
BASF	114
Bayer	101.50
Commerzbk.	161
Cont.Gummi	63
Daimler-Benz	260
Demag	126
DeutBank	227.50
DresdeBank	177
Gels Aktien	84
Hoesch	45.10
Karstadt	317
Kaufhof	185
KHD	70
Lufthansa	50
Mannesmann	140
Metallgesell.	218
Neckermann	100
Rheinstahl	163
RWE new	139
Schering	264
Siemens	231.10
Thyssen	54.50
Veba	112.50
Volkswagen	104.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.68
Anglo-Amin.	22.50
BarclayBank	2.38
BeechamGr.	2.74
BICC	1.38
Boots	2.19
Bowater	1.62
Brit. mTob.	2.46
Brit.Oxyg.	0.46½
Brit.Pet.	5.38
BLMC	0.20¼
Burmah	3.83
Cadbury Schw	0.52
Chartered	1.35
Courtau'ds	1.21½
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeerD.	2.53
Decca Rec.	3.42
Distillers	1.40½
Dunlop	0.64
El Mus'Ind.	1.47
FreeSIGed.	8.25
GEC	1.34
GKN	2.41
GlaxoGr.	3.90
GlUni St(A)	2.18
Guinness	1.16
Hawker-Sidd.	3.24
Hudson-Bay.	9.75
ImpChem.	2.15
Imps	0.75
Mar&Spen.	2.34
MetalBox	2.48
Nichols	0.62
Plessey	1.07
RandMines	2.08
Rank Org (A	3.72
RoyalDutch	£6¾
R.T.Z.	1.93
Shell	2.14
Thorn (A)	3.73
Tube Invest.	3.17
Union Cor.	2.14
Vickers	1.31
War L3½	£23⅞
West Deep	8.00
West Drief.	17.50
West Hold.	215 11/16
West Min.	1.00½
Woolworth	0.66½
ZCI	0.50½

Milan

[illegible]	1,845
Erba	15,500
Ercole Marel	885
Fiat	1,782
Finsider	376
Generali	66,200
IFI	5,170
Italgas	932
Italsider	821
LaRinas	290
Montedis	223
Olivetti	1,735
Pirelli	1,155
SniaVisco	2,200
Terni	177

Paris

AirLiquide	258
Alimentaire	140
BSN	1,165
Carrefour	2,760
Cim.Lafarge	188
Citroën	64.80
Cie.Bancaire	492
CFP	176
CGE	420
CCF	152
Ferodo	371
L'Oréal	2,432
Mach.Bull	54.60
Michelin	1,320
Moet Henn.	1,192
Moulinex	4,550
Nickel	70.50
Paribas	176.50
PUK	126
Penarroya	60.90
Perrier	320.50
Peugeot	332
Rh.Poulenc.	140.50
Sacilor	91
St.Gobain	163.50
Suez	315
Télémécaniq	955
Thomson	227
Usinor	108.10

*Ex rights.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,960
B. Boveri	940
Ciba-Geigy	1,350
Cr Suisse	3,295
Fischer	935
HoffPocheb.	124,500
Nestlé	3,533
Sandoz	2,900
Sté B.Suisse	3,350
Sulzer	3,100
U.B.Suisses	3,770

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	103.5	108.1	144.8	103.5
Brussels	144.15	148.78	166.86	144.15
Frankfurt	107.05	110.17	155.21	107.05
London 30	362.9	378.0	569.8	362.9
London 500	161.93	168.40	217.35	161.93
Milan	116.40	118.68	147.26	95.48
Paris	93.8	98.8	118.2	93.8
Sydney	455.47	461.62	669.27	455.47
Tokyo (n)	320.64	320.13	422.48	319.44
Tokyo (o)	4371.71	4332.96	5359.74	4293.50
Zurich	322.6	333.3	418.8	322.6

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 26, 1973

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	298
Canon Camera	246
Dai Nip. Print.	305
Fuji Bank	525
Fuji Photo	288
Hitachi	157
Honda Motor	522
C. Itoh	634
Japan Air L.	2,030
Kansai El. P.	730
Kao Soap	321
Kirin Brewery	298
Komatsu	240
Kubota I. Wks.	371
Matsu E. Ind.	480
Matsu El. Wks.	550
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	158
Mitsubi Corp.	434
Mitsui Co.	440
Mitsukoshi	510
Nippon Elec.	171
Sharp	249
Shiseido	969
Sony Corp.	3,820
Sumitomo Bk.	530
Taisho Marine	402
Takeda Chem.	223
Teijin	360
Tokyo Marine	447
Toray	185
Toyota Motor	500

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Nov. 27, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74
DJIT 825.93				
Bid	825	829	832	837
Offer	833	841	853	857
FTI 363.90				
Bid	364	364	364	364
Offer	370	375	380	384
TKDJ 4371.71				
Bid	4200	4200	4100	4250
Offer	4275	4300	4300	4350

Amsterdam telex: 16102 Indx nl.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 27, 1973

EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.

$30,000,000

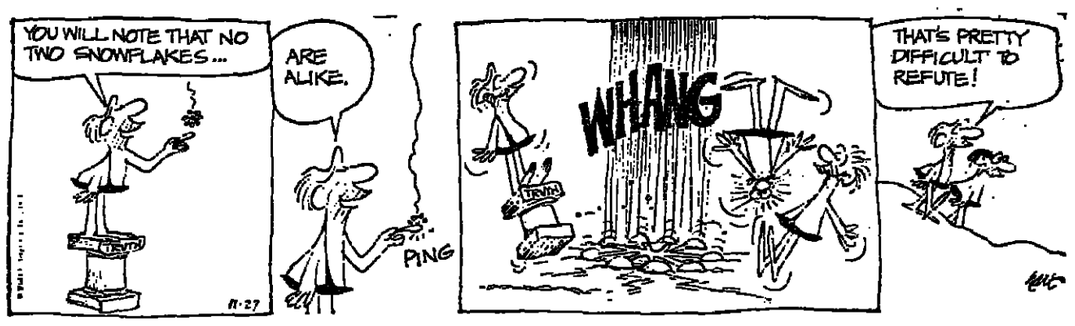
Promissory Notes Due 1993

Pursuant to agreements negotiated by the undersigned, institutional investors have agreed to purchase the above Notes prior to March 15, 1974.

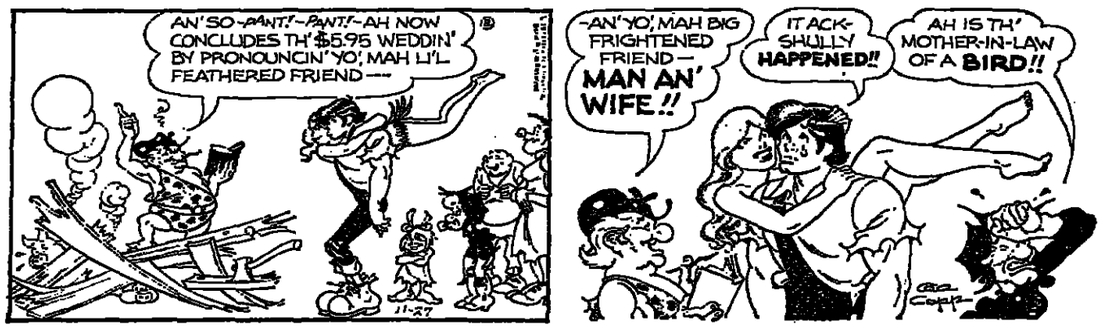
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

PEANUTS

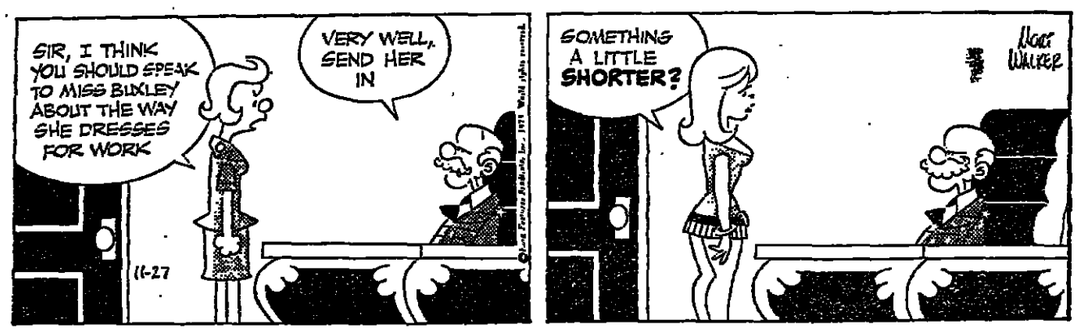
B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



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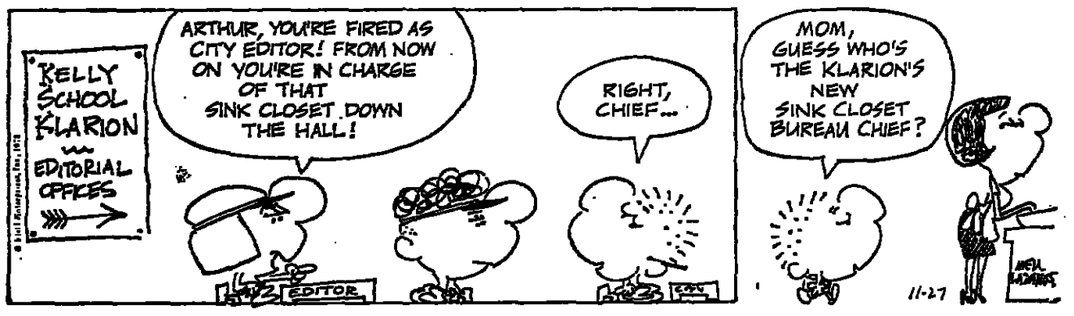
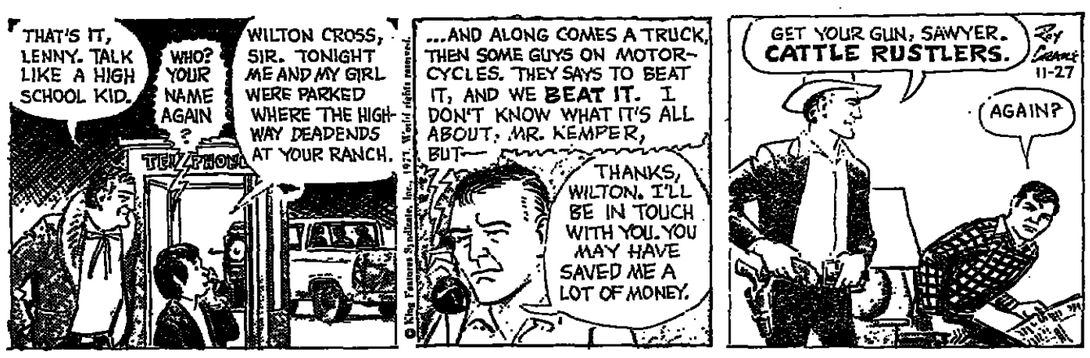


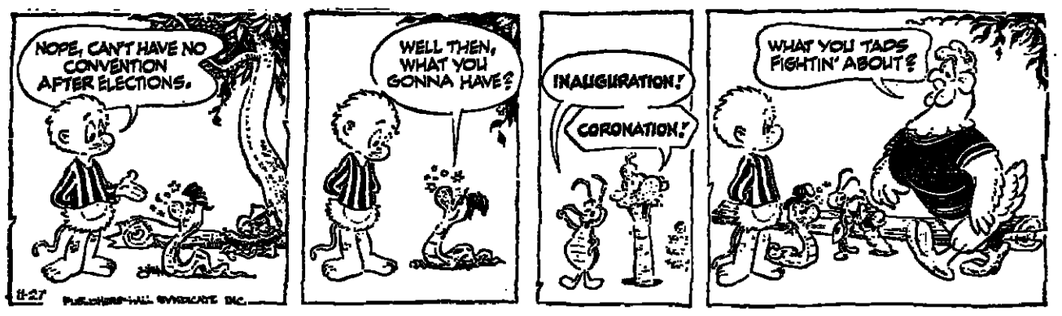
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South reached a contract of three no-trump on the diagramed deal but had a difficult bid to make on the second round when *his partner reversed, and might* have bid two or three no-trump.

The cue-bid of two hearts was as good as anything, since it gave North a cheap opportunity to show some spade support. When North simply rebid his clubs, South settled in a three no-trump contract.

South had no doubt expected to be able to use his partner's clubs, but these proved a disappointment. After a heart lead to the king and a heart return, he led a club from the dummy. East put up the ace and cleared the hearts. South could now see eight tricks, but there was no obvious way to try for a ninth. Establishing clubs was hopeless, for East was known to have the setting tricks in hearts.

Three rounds of diamonds were cashed, leaving dummy on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ A
♡ —
◇ A
♣ J1087

WEST
♠ J952
♡ —
◇ 10
♣ 6

EAST
♠ K8
♡ J9
◇ —
♣ Q3

SOUTH
♠ Q10763
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K

*The last diamond was led, put*ting pressure on East. He worked out correctly that a black suit discard would be fatal, and reluctantly parted with a heart.

South then administered the coup de grace by the dramatic unblocking discard of the club king. East could take his club queen and his remaining heart winner, but dummy had the last three tricks for the contract.

NORTH (D)
♠ A
♡ A4
◇ AQJ7
♣ J108742

WEST
♠ J952
♡ 873
◇ 10863
♣ 65

EAST
♠ K84
♡ KJ962
◇ 92
♣ AQ3

SOUTH
♠ Q10763
♡ Q105
◇ K54
♣ K9

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	1 ♡	1 ♠	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	L	I	■	L	O	T	S	■	F	L	A	R	E
A	M	O	N	■	O	L	E	O	■	R	A	C	E	R
R	I	B	S	■	S	A	N	D	W	I	C	H	E	S
I	N	S	T	■	E	N	D	■	A	T	T	E	S	T
S	E	T	I	N	■	D	E	S	T	S	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	E	L	O	N	■	R	O	T	■	A	C	M	E
T	O	R	■	R	I	A	L	S	■	A	S	H	E	S
S	H	R	I	M	P	C	O	C	K	T	A	I	L	S
P	I	E	T	A	■	R	I	S	E	S	■	C	O	E
S	O	D	A	■	B	E	N	■	N	E	C	K	■	■
■	■	■	■	C	A	S	S	E	■	A	R	E	N	A
R	E	G	A	L	E	■	T	E	A	■	E	N	O	S
H	A	M	B	U	R	G	E	R	S	■	E	P	O	S
E	R	A	S	E	■	P	A	I	S	■	P	I	S	A
E	N	N	I	S	■	O	K	E	T	■	S	E	E	M

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOGUM
RUSUP
HYNTAS
TRUJIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BURLY TULIP MISERY ISLAND
Answers: *Sounds like a capacity for telling untruths*—"LIABILITY"

BOOKS

THE IMPERIAL PRESIDENCY

By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. 505 pp. Houghton Mifflin. $11

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT would be silly to underestimate the value of "The Imperial Presidency," the historian Arthur M. Schlesinger jr.'s latest sounding of America's political leadership. If nothing else, it is a handy bedside guide in which to check out all the little history lessons we've been getting lately from the White House ("few Presidents seem to have had such limited acquaintance with the history of the republic." Prof. Schlesinger writes at one point of the present incumbent). But far more important, it places the entire Nixon administration to date in the broad perspective of American history, and by carefully analyzing key issues in the evolution of that history, offers a bold and disquieting thesis on how we arrived at our present crisis. And a crisis it truly is, if we are to take Prof. Schlesinger at his word—a crisis as profound and threatening to our system as even the most pessimistic observers have been saying.

For if we go back to the deliberations of the framers of the Constitution, as Prof. Schlesinger makes us do, and then trace the evolution of the separation of powers that the founding fathers saw as essential to the democratic system, then we must reach the conclusion that the system is now dangerously off balance—that the office of the presidency has by stages ascended and run rampant, and that it now threatens to become revolutionary in conception. Yes, Prof. Schlesinger believes that "Richard M. Nixon, for all his conventionality of utterance and mind, was a genuine revolutionary. Who can say why? . . . Whatever the explanation, the theory of the presidency he embodied and propagated meant that the president of the United States, on his own personal and secret finding of emergency, had the right to nullify the Constitution and the law. No president had ever made such a claim before."

And it is not simply Watergate that compels Prof. Schlesinger to this alarming conclusion. It is everything from Mr. Nixon's style (he has introduced the first "solipsistic presidency") to his substance, everything "from his appropriation of the war-making power to his interpretation of the appointing power, from his unilateral deterumination of social priorities, to his unilateral abolition of statutory programs, from his attack on legislative privilege to his enlargement of executive privilege, from his theory of impoundment to his theory of the pocket veto, from his calculated disparagement of the cabinet and his calculated di: rediting of the press to his carefully organized concentration of federal management in the White House," Watergate, says Prof. Schlesinger, was only a symptom, only a burst pimple on the surface of a dee abscess.

No, one is not about to unde value such a study—the somb picture it draws, the inelucta process of history it recreate Yet one is not inclined to ove value it either, for there is *some* thing that breaks the book apa and makes the last third of seem tedious by comparison wi what goes before.

The trouble, I think, is th "The Imperial Presidency" really two books that overlap eac other but don't really blend. O the one hand, we have a histo of executive-legislative relations a story that flows compellingly its climax swept along by Pr Schlesinger's cogent thesis th it was the executive branch ascendency in foreign affairs th led to its recent and precipita domination of the domestic secto On the other hand, we have Pr Schlesinger's set of prescriptio for the present crisis (as an a mirer of Franklin D. Roosev and John F. Kennedy, he on believed in a strong executive; b now he cries "mea culpa" a opts for cooperation and "con ity" between the president a the Congress).

Yet curiously, the history a the prescription do not dovets The historical section reads too much like polemic, tendin as it does throughout, towa Prof. Schlesinger's barely conce ed outrage with President Nixo The prescriptive section, whi might well have been polemic reads disappointingly like pa history, confining itself as it d to a rather bland examination what the Congress has done far to fight back. And it is o on the last page or two, wh he implies that impeachment remains our only feasible cou that Prof. Schlesinger begins raise his fist again.

Actually, what I suspect m have happened is that P Schlesinger set out to study t long-run growth of the presid cy's diplomatic and war-maki powers, then was overtaken developments under the Ni administration, then steered *book into choppy polemics)* w ers and finally tried to bell with a dispassionate considera of prescriptions. In any c what he has ended up with hybrid—not completely hist and not quite a polemic. It valuable and provocative beyo question and required reading anyone who still nurses hope the system. But for the sake the book's tidiness and readab ity, one wishes Prof. Schlesin had either gone all out for lemic, or waited until the pres crisis had receded into the p and treated it all as history.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a bo reviewer for The New Yo Times.

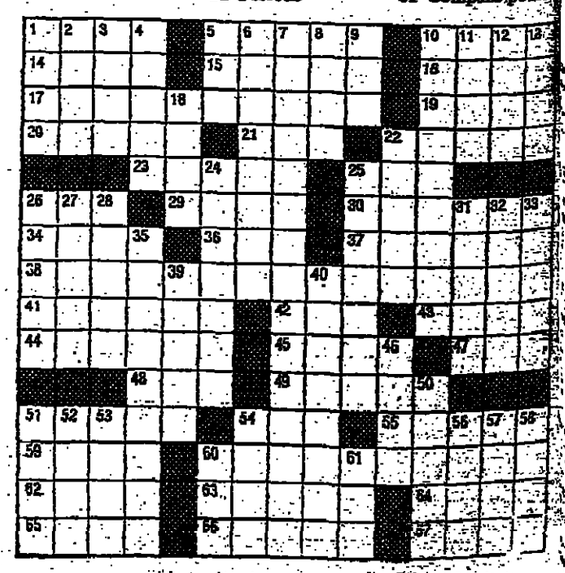
CROSSWORD — By Will Wen

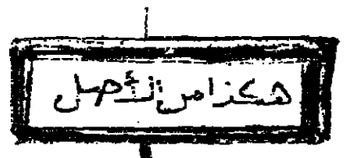
ACROSS

1 —— processing
5 One with a future
10 Imitator
14 Astringent
15 *Mrs. Hobby*
16 Golfer's warning
17 TV antenna
19 Tizzy
20 Follow
21 Course: Abbr.
22 Flagrant
23 Seed coating
25 Relative: Abbr.
26 Drug list: Abbr.
29 Daze
30 First baseball czar
34 Hairdo, *for short*
36 Bean of India
37 Sing
38 Word for U. S. in early 1700's
41 Leveled off
42 Tree
43 Sullen
44 Mean
45 Safari
47 Certain carriers: Abbr.
48 Laver
49 Guanaco's milieu
51 Bacon order
54 Canonized woman: Abbr.
55 Odds, e.g.
59 Japanese native
60 Manifestation of fear
62 Central points
63 U. S. playwright
64 Et ——
65 Coup d'——
66 Behind *the times*
67 "The king can —— wrong"

DOWN

1 Quick movement
2 Wing-shaped
3 Saxhorn's relative
4 Circuit
5 Camping item
6 Feature of "William Tell"
7 Relative of nitty-gritty
8 Exist, in France
9 Headland
10 Insulted
11 Outdoor sport
12 Periods
13 Congressmen: Abbr.
18 —— du Salut
22 Canyon or piano
24 Scattered at intervals
25 Twinkled
26 Increased
27 Put on the soup
28 Put on makeup
31 Benefactor
32 Become liable
33 Prophets
35 *Diamonds or* clubs
39 Indian word of greeting
40 Sums paid to bind a bargain
46 Slit made by a saw
50 Waldorf or Caesar
51 Eating spot
52 Disorder
53 Peruvian
54 Kind of cracker
56 Distant: Prefix
57 "The doctor ——"
58 Louisville's river
60 Pol. party
61 Compass point





هكذا من الأصل

Beat NFL Chiefs, 14-10

Broncos Win, Take 1st Place In American West Division

DENVER, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Quarterback Charlie Johnson struck with a pair of touchdown passes to Haven Moses in an 81-second span late in the first half yesterday and the Denver Broncos hung on for a 14-10 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The victory gave the Broncos sole possession of first place in the AFC West with a 6-3-2 record and a good shot at the first playoff berth in the team's history. Johnson hit Moses with an 18-yard pass with 1:56 left in the half to cap an eight-play, 80-yard drive after Kansas City's Jan Stenerud missed a 28-yard field-goal attempt.

Kansas City took a 3-0 lead with 10 seconds gone in the second quarter as Stenerud booted a 17-yard field goal.

Falcons 28, Jets 20

At New York, Bob Lee threw two touchdown passes through a driving rain and Eddie Ray plunged for two more as Atlanta kept its playoff hopes alive and stretched its winning streak to seven games with a 28-20 victory over the Jets.

Lee threw 38 yards to rookie Tom Geredine, who made a brilliant catch, for a first-period score, and hit Lewis Neal, another rookie, with a 47-yarder just before the half. Ray plunged a yard for a score in the second period and wrapped up the victory with a last-period, two-yard burst that gave Atlanta an eight-point lead.

Joe Namath, starting for the first time since Sept. 23, threw TD passes of two yards to Rich Caster and 38 to Eddie Bell. The TD passes were Namath's first of the season.

The victory was Atlanta's eighth, the most in a senson for the Falcons in their eight-year history, and left them a game behind Los Angeles in the NFC West, in prime contention for a wildcard playoff berth. The loss, the Jets' eighth against three victories, insured Weeb Ewbank of a losing reason in his final year of coaching.

Raiders 31, Chargers 3

At Oakland, safety George Atkinson picked up a fumble by Robert Holmes of San Diego and ran 59 yards for the Raiders' opening touchdown in a deluge of the Chargers, 31-3.

Ken Stabler threw two touchdown passes, 16 yards to Fred Biletnikoff in the second quarter and one yard to Bob Moore in the third, after the Raiders got the ball inside the Chargers' 20-yard line.

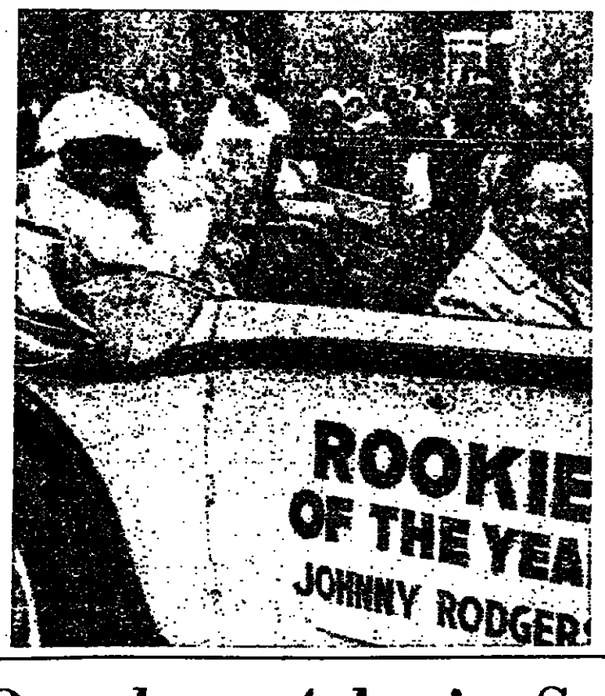
Defensive tackle Otis Sistrunk tackled Holmes in the third quarter and forced another fumble at the San Diego 13 to set up Oakland's final touchdown.

Late in the second period, Chargers' punter Dennis Partee bobbled a center snap, tried to get a kickoff on the run and virtually missed the ball to give Oakland possession at the 16. Stabler threw to Biletnikoff at the goal line on the next play.

Partee kicked a 14-yard field goal in the first period for San Diego's only points. George Blanda had a 34-yard field goal in the second quarter for Oakland.

United Press International.

SUPPORT—Vikings' Oscar Reed is held by a couple bears after gaining a first down during Sunday's e at Bloomington, Minn. Minnesota won game, 31-13.



Johnny Rodgers, the 1972 Heisman Trophy winner who turned down the National Football League in favor of the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian League, rides in Grey Cup Parade after being named rookie of the year.

UPI

Ottawa Wins Grey Cup

TORONTO Nov. 26 (WP).—With the regular quarterbacks of both teams out with injuries, the Ottawa Rough Riders outbattled the Edmonton Eskimos, 22-18, yesterday to win the Grey Cup—the Super Bowl of the Canadian Football League.

Tom Wilkinson, the Edmonton starter, went to the bench after a rough tackle in the first quarter and was unable to return until the fourth, when he completed a four-yard scoring pass to Garry Lefebvre. By then, there were only seven seconds left on the clock.

Former Syracuse University star Rick Cassata started for Ottawa because regular Jerry Keeling was still out with injuries suffered in last week's Eastern Conference championship.

Cassata came on strong from the beginning, firing a 38-yard touchdown pass to tight end Rhome Nixon in the first quarter.

The Edmonton replacement, Bruce Lemmerman, was unable to move the Eskimos effectively. They had scored the first time they got the ball, on a 39-yard romp by Roy Bell, a former University of Oklahoma running back.

Jim Evenson scored Ottawa's second touchdown on an 18-yard run in the third quarter. Gerry Organ booted field goals of 46 and 39 yards plus both conversions and Wayne Tosh tackled punter Lefebvre for a safety for the Rough Riders' other points.

After the Cassata-to-Nixon pass tied the score at 7-7, the Eskimos pulled ahead on an 11-yard field goal by Dave Cutler.

But that was all the scoring for Edmonton until the final period, when, with Ottawa leading 22-10, Lefebvre booted a single. Wilkinson later passed to Lefebvre for the final margin.

Connors Outplays Ashe in South Africa Tennis

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (AP).—Jimmy Connors of the United States overpowered fellow countryman Arthur Ashe today, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3, to win the South African Open tennis tournament's men's singles title.

The victory was worth $7,000 for Connors. Ashe, who was seeded fourth, picked up $5,000 for his performance—the first in the tournament by a black man.

With the exception of some erratic second-set play, Connors turned in a dazzling performance in the one hour, 55-minute match. He went after many shots other players would ignore and returned them with interest. The winner pounced almost every time Ashe, whose timing seemed a bit off, made a mistake.

The second-seeded Connors, 21, swept into a 4-1 first-set lead. Ashe, serving first, opened with an ace and took his service. But then Connors took over, breaking Ashe twice and taking the first set, 6-4.

In the second set, a tie-breaker finally gave it to Connors, 7-6.

Connors took a 4-2 lead in the third set after the first five games had gone with service. But Ashe lost his service in the sixth game. The score was 30-all when a return which looked good was called out.

Connors took the next two points for the game. Connors led, 5-2, after droppping only two points on service in the seventh.

Ashe, leading 40-15 on service in the eighth game, first netted an easy forehand, then failed to reach a forehand cross-court drive to allow Connors to deuce. Connors took advantage and match-point but he, in turn, found the net.

Ashe overhit on deuce to give Connors advantage and match-point again. Then he beat his man with a great passing shot and played a similar stroke to take advantage. Connors, after a short rally, returned out of court and Ashe held for 3-5.

Connors dropped two points after leading 30-0, then aced Ashe and won the match.

Both players were invited to speak as they collected their prizes and, when Ashe began with the words "Well, it took me four years to get here..." the crowd burst into cheering.

When they hushed, he said, "I have mixed emotions about being here." Ashe said it had been a fine tournament and added that he might consider coming back next year.

Casals Beats King

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Rosemary Casals rallied from a first-set deficit yesterday to upset favored Billie Jean King, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, and win the $7,000 top prize in the All-American championship round of the Lady Baltimore Tennis Tournament.

Borg Loses to Injury

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sweden's teen-age tennis ace, Bjorn Borg, injured his hand in the tie-breaker of the men's singles final of the Argentine Tennis Open yesterday and lost the match to Argentine Guillermo Vilas by a judge's decision.

Borg, 17, the favorite in the tournament, had taken the lead, two sets to one, and was tied with Vilas in the tie-breaker game of the fourth set when he collided with a judge's stand and had to abandon the match.

Borg lay on the ground for some ten minutes in pain, his hand bleeding profusely.

Ashe Comments on Nonwhites

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Arthur Ashe, beaten in the South African Open tennis final by fellow American Jimmy Connors, criticized white tennis players and associations in South Africa today for not doing enough to assist nonwhites in the game.

The black tennis player said that he formed that opinion after spending most of yesterday holding a tennis clinic in the large African township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg.

Pressed by newsmen to expand on his impressions of South Africa, Ashe said he intended to make a "detailed and elaborate report" after he left the country.

"I have met people here from all walks of life, on the right and left," he said. "I would say that much that I have read about this place has been accurate enough, so nothing has really shocked or surprised me. Now I must put together all that I have read and seen and heard and tasted and touched here."

Asked about his emotions during his 10-day visit to South Africa, Ashe said, "You would have to walk a mile in my shoes here to be able to know how I feel about it."

Miller, Nicklaus Ask Changes In Format of World Golf Cup

MARBELLA, Spain, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus, who gave the United States its 12th World Cup victory yesterday, have joined a chorus of voices asking that the prestigious golf tournament be reformed.

Many players and officials agreed that the World Cup, which began in 1953 in Montreal as the Canada Cup with only seven countries, appears to have outgrown its format.

This year, a record 50 nations were invited and all but Czechoslovakia sent their two-man teams. The result was a traffic jam on Marbella's 6,905-yard Nueva Andaluci.. course which the teams, paired in foursomes, took nearly six hours to complete.

Nicklaus partly blamed this change from his usual pace for a showing he said did not satisfy him—even though it marked the sixth time in seven tries that he won the team trophy.

But with a 72-hole score of 281, Nicklaus needed Miller's brilliant 11-under-par 277 to keep South Africa's Gary Player and Hugh Baocicchi a safe six strokes away. U.S. Open champion Miller won the individual trophy three strokes ahead of Player, with Nicklaus tying Taiwan's Lu Liang-huan for third place.

Speed Up Play

"I think the format should be changed to play in twosomes or threesomes to speed up play," Nicklaus said. "Also, every year we play with the same teams [the strongest nations]. I think the teams should be drawn and the smaller countries should have a chance to play with the big ones—to get to talk with them and play with them, that's what the World Cup is all about."

The rhythm-breaking delays were not only caused by the foursome play, but also because champions like Nicklaus, Miller and Player had to follow golfers who often scored in the 80s.

Miller, who won the individual trophy on his first try, said he did not mind the presence of much weaker golfers as long as some way was found to speed up play.

He compared the World Cup, whose prize money totalled a mere $7,000, with the Olympics, where every country may enter without discrimination. International goodwill among golfers was one of its prime aims, he said.

Lift Isolation

But exactly for that reason, he added, the isolation of the top players should be lifted and they should be paired with team members of any country.

There also had been criticism concerning team selection. There have been two laws—the national selection system does not always produce the best teams, and top players such as Australia's Peter Thomsen this year, sometimes decline after being invited.

"There are some things in the World Cup that we are reviewing with an eye to the future," a source close to the International Golf Association said. "Both in regard to team selection and to the competitive format... But we must go slowly and carefully not to offend any nation, sportingly or politically."

Foster Ready for Title Bout

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (UPI).—World light-heavyweight boxing champion Bob Foster, under siege from crowds of fight fans, received a clean bill of health from doctors today after a pre-fight medical for his title bout against South African challenger Pierre Fourie Dec. 1.

Foster, who beat Fourie on points in Albuquerque, N.M., in August, listened intently at a news conference as local boxing control chairman Wilf Garforth ran through the rules for the fight.

Foster's agent, Bob Goodman, said, "The champion has never received such attention as he has had here in Johannesburg.

"Quite honestly, he is scared to go out into the streets the way the crowds come running at him," Goodman said. "Apart from trips to the gym, he isn't moving outside the hotel."

Foster, who tried to do some shopping with his wife last week, attracted a crowd of 600 persons as he stepped into a downtown department store.

Whites and blacks alike fought to shake the hand of the first black man to meet a white in a prizefight in South Africa.

Michigan Bitter at Rose Bowl Decision

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Ohio State was voted into the Rose Bowl by the Big Ten athletic directors yesterday, Bo Schembechler, Michigan's football coach, reacted quickly and bitterly, accusing the conference administrators of being guided by petty jealousies."

Ohio State and Michigan, untied and ranked first and second in the nation last week, battled to a 10-10 tie at Ann Arbor, Mich., Saturday in a game that was to decide the Big Ten championship and thus the league's entry in the Rose Bowl. Big Ten rules stipulate that, in case of a tie for the title, the athletic directors shall vote to select their Rose Bowl team.

Wayne Duke, the Big Ten commissioner, conducted a telephone vote from his Chicago office, speaking to each athletic director separately. Duke refused to divulge the count in favor of Ohio State, but indicated the majority were persuaded by the fact that Dennis Franklin, Michigan's quarterback, suffered a broken collarbone late in the game.

Ohio State will meet Southern California in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 1, in a rematch of last year's game when the Trojans beat the Buckeyes, 42-17. Southern California became the Pacific Eight Rose Bowl team when it defeated UCLA, 23-13, Saturday.

Very Bitter

Schembechler lashed out at the athletic directors and said, "I'm very bitter and resentful. Petty jealousies were involved and they just used the injury to Dennis Franklin as a scapegoat.

"I'm very disappointed in the administration of the Big Ten. It hasn't been very tough and it hasn't been very good."

Don Canham, the Michigan athletic director, backed up his coach, saying, "We're shocked. That's a sad situation that they used the injury. If we're deep at any position it's at quarterback. And who is to say Franklin won't be healthy by the time of the Rose Bowl?

"We feel the underdog that ties the favorite team should get the credit. We have Larry Cipa, who has played a lot this year behind Franklin. He's the one, you remember, who led us to the win over Ohio State two years ago."

Although most athletic directors would not disclose their vote, Michigan got at least two votes—Canham and Paul Giel, the Minnesota director of athletics.

Giel said, "I voted for Michigan because Ohio State was the team that most recently went to the Rose Bowl. I called Don Canham before casting my vote and he told me Michigan really wanted to go even though Franklin was hurt, so I cast my vote for Michigan."

Bill Orwing, Indiana's athletic director, said, "I won't tell. But I didn't let the injury influence me at all. I just voted for the team I felt should go under the circumstances, the team I felt was the best representative."

Bump Elliott, Iowa's athletic director, said, "I don't think it's right to divulge anything about the vote."

Schembechler said, "I would really like to know how those schools voted and particularly how our sister school, Michigan State, voted." Burt Smith, Michigan State's athletic director, was unavailable for comment.

Edward Weaver, Ohio State's athletic director, obviously voted for his team. The other directors who did not disclose their vote are Cecil Coleman of Illinois, Elroy Hirsch of Wisconsin, Dick Ordyna of Purdue and Tippy Dye of Northwestern.

Woody Hayes, Ohio State's coach, said immediately after the game Saturday, "We had to win this one to go and we didn't. If they vote Michigan, Michigan deserves to go."

But after the vote was announced, Hayes said, "I'm delighted. I couldn't be happier.

"You have to remember that we played an even ballgame on an uneven field," Hayes said, referring to the fact that the game was played at Michigan Stadium before a record crowd of 105,223 persons.

Hayes said, "What probably influenced the athletic directors more than Franklin's injury was the fact that most of the coaches who faced our team and Michigan had said Ohio State was the tougher opponent of the two."

When John McKay, Southern California's coach, learned of the Big Ten decision, he said, "I don't know whether it's a surprise or not. They must have decided to pick the most representative team and Ohio State was No. 1 in the nation by a wide margin going into Saturday's game."

Monzon-Napoles Bout Put Off to Next Year

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (AP).—The fight between world middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina and Jose Napoles of Mexico will not be held this year, a spokesman for Monzon's manager said yesterday.

Monzon, who is suffering from the flu, is under doctor's orders to refrain from training for at least 15 days, the spokesman said. The fight may be rescheduled for March, the spokesman said.

Briton Is Yacht Titlist

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Peter White of Britain won the World 505 Yachting Championships here today. Dennis Surtees of the United States was second and Yves Pajot of France third.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
.....	15	3	.833	—
York	12	10	.545	5
to	10	12	.455	7
lelphia ...	7	14	.333	9 1/2

Central Division

ol.	10	8	.556	—
a	10	11	.476	1 1/2
and	6	16	.273	6
on	5	15	.250	6

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

ukee	18	4	.818	—
o	16	5	.762	1 1/2
.....	12	9	.571	5 1/2
naha	6	17	.261	12 1/2

Pacific Division

ngeles	15	7	.682	—
n State ..	12	6	.667	1
nd	10	11	.476	4 1/2
.....	9	15	.375	7
ix	5	19	.250	9

Sunday's Games

Boston 107, Cleveland 101 (Havlicek 30, Owens 21; Carr 26, Wilkens 25).
Detroit 108, New York 91 (Chenier 28, Curtis 18; Reed 16, Davis 12, Frazier 12, Geminger 12).
Los Angeles 137, Portland 109 (Goodrich 40, West 18; Roberson 23, Johnson 19).
Milwaukee 103, Philadelphia 95 (Jabbar 31, Allen 23; Mix 17, Van Lier 16, Ellis 16).
Kansas City-Omaha 99 (Brisker 28, Haywood 17; Archibald 21, Lacey 16).

ABA Standings

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Jersey	15	4	.789	—
ana	12	8	.600	3
York	10	10	.455	5 1/2
ia	7	12	.368	8
ohia	5	14	.264	10 1/2

WEST

ver	11	9	.550	—
Antonio ...	11	12	.478	1 1/2
ah	10	11	.476	1 1/2
.....	10	12	.455	2
Diego	8	13	.381	3 1/2

Sunday's Games

Indiana 126, New York 124 (McGinnis 39, Freeman 24; Irving 43, Paultz 31).
Memphis 87, Denver 86 (Thompson 29, Kelly 16; Jabali 22, Long 18).

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
England	12	9	1	25	84	75
o	12	11	1	25	84	82
go	11	7	1	23	71	63
and	10	8	2	22	70	72
to	8	12	2	18	74	80
Jersey .	7	12	2	16	58	81

WEST

nton	14	5	0	28	78	56
on	11	8	1	23	71	52
sota	11	8	1	23	80	68
peg	9	11	3	20	77	77
couver	8	14	0	16	74	93
Angeles ..	7	15	0	14	60	86

Sunday's Games

Vancouver 3, Toronto 2 (Adair, B. Dowell, Carlton; Martin, Dillon).
Quebec 5, Quebec 1 (Reichmuth, Morrison, Lacroix, Bernier).
Minnesota 5, Winnipeg 3 (Cardwell 2, Hickey 2, M. Walton; Roussseau, Woytowich, Bordeleau).
Houston 2, Edmonton 1 (Sears, Ullman; McKenzie).

NHL Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	16	4	0	32	102	55
Montreal	13	6	2	28	71	56
N.Y. Rangers .	10	7	5	25	84	66
Toronto	9	7	5	23	70	54
Buffalo	9	10	1	19	66	71
Detroit	9	11	1	19	71	94
Vancouver ...	5	11	3	13	46	67
N.Y. Islanders	3	9	7	13	45	63

WEST

Philadelphia ..	13	6	1	27	58	33
Atlanta	10	8	4	24	55	52
Chicago	9	5	6	24	51	37
St. Louis	9	7	3	21	52	42
Pittsburgh ...	7	10	3	17	52	83
Minnesota	4	10	6	14	57	70
Los Angeles .	5	12	3	13	55	72
California	5	14	1	11	43	74

Sunday's Games

New York 5, Vancouver 0 (Vickers, Hadfield, Ratelle, Irvine, McGregor).
Detroit 3, California 2 (Bouchs, Bailey, Libett; J. Johnston, Weir).
Boston 2, Los Angeles 1 (Hodge 2, Orr; St. Marseille).
Atlanta 4, Buffalo 3 (Romanchych, Comeau 2, Stewart; Meehan, Ramsey, Dudley).
Montreal 6, Chicago 4 (Shutt, Lafley, Lafleur, Courneyer, P. Mahovlich 3; Martin, Maki, Pappin, Mikita).

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Miami	10	1	0	.909	276	101
Buffalo	6	5	0	.545	171	197
New England .	4	7	0	.364	202	231
N.Y. Jets	3	8	0	.273	163	231
Baltimore	2	9	0	.182	178	305

Central

Pittsburgh ...	8	3	0	.727	251	159
Cleveland	7	3	1	.682	180	171
Cincinnati	7	4	0	.636	198	190
Houston	1	10	0	.091	162	370

West

Denver	6	3	2	.636	285	225
Oakland	6	4	1	.591	217	145
Kansas City .	6	4	1	.591	171	129
San Diego	2	8	1	.227	140	281

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

Washington ...	8	3	0	.727	253	127
Dallas	7	4	0	.636	303	183
Philadelphia ..	4	6	1	.409	223	294
St. Louis	3	7	1	.318	235	305
N.Y. Giants ...	3	8	1	.227	199	264

Central

x-Minnesota ...	10	1	0	.909	234	127
Detroit	4	6	1	.409	204	190
Green Bay ...	3	5	2	.400	138	185
Chicago	3	8	0	.273	155	247

West

Los Angeles ...	9	2	0	.818	293	155
Atlanta	8	3	0	.727	288	165
New Orleans .	4	7	0	.364	127	268
San Francisco	3	7	0	.300	160	332

x-Clinched division title.

Thursday's Results

Washington 28, Detroit 6.
Miami 14, Dallas 7.

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 21, Pittsburgh 16.
Cincinnati 42, St. Louis 24.
Philadelphia 20, New York Giants 16.
Buffalo 24, Baltimore 17.
Minnesota 31, Chicago 13.
Los Angeles 24, New Orleans 13.
New England 22, Houston 0.
Denver 14, Kansas City 10.
Atlanta 28, New York Jets 20.
Oakland 31, San Diego 3.

Monday's Game

Green Bay at San Francisco.

Associated Press.

CROSS-FIRE—Beziers rugby player Astre grabs for the ball on the run, as teammates Martin and Saisset, at right, prepare to move with him during the French match between Beziers and Toulon played at Beziers. Home team triumphed, 14-0.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Arab Hijackers

WASHINGTON—"This is your pilot speaking. I wish to announce that the Arabs have just hijacked the world. The next voice you hear will be that of one of the hijackers."

"This is Faisal. I have a gun pointed at the head of the pilot and all of you will do exactly as I say. First, there is an Israeli passenger on board and I want someone to throw him out the door."

Buchwald

"We can't do that," an American passenger cried. "That's blackmail."

"Alors. Why can't we do it?" a French passenger asked. "If we don't, we'll all go down in flames."

"It's giving in to terrorism," the American replied.

Faisal's voice came over the loudspeaker. "I have just received word that a Dutch passenger was seen talking to the Israeli passenger. I want the Dutchman thrown out of the plane as well."

"I say," a British passenger said, "that's rather a drastic measure. But then again one must think of oneself. I guess we have no choice."

"Of course you have a choice," the American said. "The Dutch are your best friends. Surely you wouldn't throw a friend out the door?"

* * *

"In an ordinary situation I would say of course not. But this isn't an ordinary situation, is it? We'd better do what the Arab chap wants."

The West German passenger chimed in, "Ve haf to do vat he asks or ve'll all be dead. Who is going to miss one Israeli and one Dutchman?"

"But if we dump the Israeli and the Dutchman, Faisal may insist on our dumping someone else," the American said. "Our only chance is to stick together. If he kills all of us, he will have to kill himself."

An inscrutable Japanese passenger bowed. "If it were just myself, I would spare the Israeli and the Dutchman, but I must think of all transistor radios I have on board."

Faisal said, "I'm cutting down the power."

The Israeli and Dutchman refused to budge from their seats.

"Zut. If you cared anything about your fellow men," the French passenger said to them, "you would jump out the door and spare the rest of us."

The British passenger said, "Good God, can't you see what you're doing to us? Be good sports and go over the side."

The West German was hysterical. "Hurry up or the crazy Arab vill cut off the throttle."

* * *

The American said, "Maybe we can speak to Faisal and talk him out of it."

"Are you fou?" the Frenchman exclaimed. "If we put in a good word for the Israeli or the Dutchman, he'll make us jump, too."

"We can't stay up here forever or we'll run out of fuel," the Japanese passenger cried.

Faisal spoke again. "You people don't seem to understand. If you don't do something about the Israeli and the Dutchman in the next few moments, I'm going to turn off all the engines."

The Frenchman, the Britisher, the West German and the Japanese passenger started toward the Israeli who suddenly pulled a hand grenade from under his shirt. "If you touch me, I'll blow up the plane," he said.

"Basta," said an Italian passenger who spoke up for the first time. "I knew I should have taken the train."

German Air Traffic Returns to Normal

BONN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Air traffic in West Germany returned to normal today as flight controllers obeyed a call by their association to stop a six-month "go-slow" strike.

A promise last week by Chancellor Willy Brandt that the controllers would obtain a fair settlement of their grievances is believed to have prompted the association's decision. The controllers have been demanding higher wages and improved working conditions.

Fear of Halley's comet stemmed in part from its past appearances in periods of catastrophe . . . One rumor said the world would be enveloped in laughing gas . . .

The Day the World Was Supposed to End

By Steve Harvey

LOS ANGELES—A few days before Halley's Comet came into view in 1910, the following advertisement appeared in a South African newspaper: "Gentleman having secured *cylinders of oxygen* and having bricked up a capacious room wishes to meet others who could share the expenses for Wednesday night. Numbers strictly limited."

The gentleman was taking no chances. He had heard the rumors and like millions of other earthlings, he feared that the comet might engulf the planet in poisonous gas or at least a deluge of water.

Today, a few world wars and atom bombs later, the world is once again awaiting the arrival of a comet—Kohoutek, named for the Czech astronomer who discovered it last March. On its closest passes to earth in late December and early January, it may burn 50 times as brightly as Halley's Comet did.

But this time, there is no panic in the streets. On the contrary, Tasco Sales, Inc., which markets telescopes and binoculars, says it is swamped with orders.

The Astronomical Society of the Pacific has scheduled an eight-night vigil on the San Francisco oceanfront beginning Dec. 29. No one plans to wear gas masks, according to Ralph Palsson, an ASP official.

A New Age?

Imprisoned LSD philosopher Timothy Leary, in fact, sees the comet as the forerunner of a new and better age, arriving "at the right time to return light to planet earth."

The mood is nothing like the hysteria that swept pre-Halley America in 1910 and induced one Chicago woman to ask her doctor: "What is the exact time that the *first of the gas will strike Chicago? Or* will New York get it first?"

Fear of Halley's Comet stemmed in part from its past appearances during periods of catastrophe, including the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70 and the spread of the black death throughout Europe in the 14th century.

Whereas the comet had come and gone unbeknown to most people in 1835, it was given an extensive advance billing by newspapers and magazines in 1910. The buildup caused excitement—and, among the less educated, apprehension.

Nor were the uneasy comforted by the inability of scientists to describe the exact nature of comets (something they still cannot do today).

When Sir David Gill admitted at a London lecture in early 1910 that he knew little about comets, a lady complained: "It is his business to find out. He ought to be ashamed of himself . . ."

Although most scientists scoffed at the possibility of catastrophe, a few did not.

Blast and Deluge

Dr. D. J. McAdam of Washington and Jefferson College declared that the earth might pass through Halley's tail and that the mixture of cometary gases with the air could be deadly. Another scientist warned that "the hydrogen of the comet might mix with the oxygen of the air" until the elements were in the same proportion chemically present in water. "Then," he continued, "unless every fire and light in the world were extinguished, there would be a tremendous explosion, followed *instantly by a deluge of water* . . ."

One rumor held that the world would be enveloped in laughing gas, in which case the population would all "dance, deliriously happy, to an anesthetic death."

France, according to a newspaper report, was witnessing "the most extraordinary weather *it has known*," warm sunshine one moment, hailstorms the next. Was the comet to blame? "There *is nothing im*probable in this theory," the report said.

In New York City, a 20-foot fan blade fell out of a fifth-story window through the roof of a passing car. "It's the comet," screamed a woman passenger.

Anti-comet pills ($1 per box) hit the market, guaranteeing the user immunity from poisonous gas (although apparently not from a flood).

Not everyone was frightened, of course. In Manhattan, "Comet parties" became the craze among high society. The roofs of all the big New York hotels were crowded with gentlemen in tuxedos and ladies in furs trying to catch a glimpse of the comet.

Express to the Roof

Hotel clerks said they had never had so many wake-up calls for 3 a.m. The Waldorf, the Astoria and others advertised express elevators to the roof, leaving every five minutes. The Plaza introduced the "comet cocktail," which had a "fiery taste," according to samplers.

When the fateful night of May 18 arrived, churches from Los Angeles to Moscow reported unusually large Wednesday-night turnouts.

In Los Angeles, a group of small boys caused a momentary panic when they climbed to the roof of a hotel and released a balloon with a toy light attached.

In Chicago, Samuel Popowski *told* police the tail of the comet was "beating him to shreds." He was placed under observation. So was a lady who jumped to her feet on a streetcar, shouted, "This is the end of the world, sinners," and tried to make the other passengers lie down.

A 90-year-old Chicago woman committed suicide, preferring, she said, to choose her own manner of death.

In rural areas, some people hid in trees. Some city folks hid in subcellars and dugouts. In Johannesburg, a mine manager's *wife* slept through the night peacefully—at the bottom of a mine shaft.

And the comet? It brought no poisonous gas, no *flood*. In fact, *it was hardly visible.* What had happened? First, its brightness had been exaggerated in all the advance publicity. And when it finally did pass close to the earth, moonlight interfered with the view. The comet came and went, "*and few of thousands* . . . were any the wiser," one reporter wrote.

Since it returns every 76 years, Halley's Comet will pay earth another visit in 1986. But those who miss Kohoutek this time around are unlikely to ever see it again. It will not be back for 10,000 years.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Serious Misconduct Is Dead at 74*

Serious Misconduct, 74, died over the weekend in Welwyn, England. Friends said that he was christened Malcolm MacTaggart and used that name until he was 40, when he was fired by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The company accused MacTaggart of sneaking an extra week's vacation and dismissed him for "serious misconduct." MacTaggart, bitter and angry, adopted the complaint as his new name and vowed *to carry it with him to* the grave.

Margaret Ellis, registrar of births, marriages and deaths at nearby Hatfield, recorded the name on the death certificate without batting an eyelid. "You get so many peculiar names these days," she said.

* * *

John Joe Barry says that he is alive and well in Norristown, Pa., in spite of rumor and obituaries to the contrary. Barry, 49, was the Irish national track champion in the 1940s and represented Ireland in the 1948 Olympic Games. Barry went to the United States to go to Villanova, where he won several U.S. track titles in the 1950s. He stayed on.

Recently, people have been calling to inquire after *his health.* "It's a scream," he said after a TV reporter called him from Ireland, where his obituary received wide attention. "When the phone rang and it was from Ireland, I thought, 'Oh my God, something's happened to my family.' But it was Tim O'Connor of Irish TV," Barry said. *He said neither* O'Connor nor his father, Michael Barry of County Tipperary, believed the story but his sister Mary in County Galway did. "She had been crying for three or four days," Barry said.

How did the story of his death begin? "Well, they're still trying to check that. The rumor started about a month ago that I'd died in New York."

* * *

Agatha Christie gathered about 600 friends Sunday to celebrate the coming of age of her play "The Mousetrap," which began its 22d year—its 8,718th performance—*Monday*. It is still running at the 453-seat Ambassador's Theater in which it opened Nov. 24, 1952, and is still packing them in after 130 actors and actresses have run through its eight parts. Most of them were at Sunday's 21st birthday celebration at which Dame Agatha, 83, was guest of honor.

Agatha Christie

She did not speak except to [...] that it had been a "lovely, [...] party."

* * *

SICK LIST: Actress Eliz[abeth] Taylor, 41, entered the Unive[rsity] of California Medical Cent[er] Los Angeles Monday for [...] which could lead to an abdo[minal] operation later this week. Taylor has been bothered b[y] *curring stomach cramps.* [...] press agent refused to com[ment] on reports that she has a [...] but, Reuters reports, her est[rang]ed husband Richard Burton [...] in Italy that her condition [...] be "very serious." A week[...] series of tests were conduct[ed] [at] the Scripps Clinic near San [...] two weeks ago.

* * *

SORE: Philip Milner, wh[o] [...] on a bed of nails for a we[ek] [to] raise money for charity in [...]nington, England. Not only [...] his back hurt, but his sac[...] which he hoped would [...] $18,000, raised only $450. [...] that he did it to raise mone[y] [for] a community center in the [vil]lage, but the villagers [...] behind him. "I realised [...] few days that the village wa[s] too tight. People paid 10 [...] (25 cents) to see me and [...] they could give a voluntary [con]tribution. Some of them di[...] a penny into the box."

* * *

AT HOME: Prince Charle[s] [...] Lady Jane Wellesley, after a [...] day vacation in Spain whe[re] [the] heir to the British throne [...] guest of Lady Jane's father, [...] Granada. Lady Jane, 22, [...] to tell newsmen at Heathro[w] [air]port Sunday that "there [...] romance." Prince Charle[s] didn't stop to talk to re[...] but stepped into a [...] limousine.

—SAMUEL JUS[...]

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